BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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3 " 2 25
1 " (for troops in camp only.).....75

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 18. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1862. { NO. 44.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR.
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

J. J. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL.
COX, KENDALL, & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Oct. 24th, 1861. No. 11 & 12, North Water St. 9-tf

ALEXANDER OLDHAM,
DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.
N. F. NIXON.
Dec. 19, 1861. 17 tf

General Notices.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
GOLDSBORO', June 14th, 1862.

FARMERS and others having Wool for sale, are hereby notified that the Quarter Master's Department is desirous of purchasing Wool in any quantities, and request to notify me at this place at what prices and in what quantities they can deliver the article. On the receipt of such notification, the place of delivery will be indicated. Those having the article for sale, are earnestly solicited to give this advertisement their attention, as the place of delivery will be made convenient, and a liberal price will be paid. This advertisement is intended to apply only to those residing within the limits of the State of North Carolina.
JOHN W. CAMERON,
Maj. & Q. M. C. S. A
June 19th, 1862 43-4t

TAKEN UP
AND COMMITTED to the Jail of Duplin county, N. C., on the 4th inst., a negro man named JOHN GODMAN, who says he belongs to Wm. T. Sutton, Esq., and hired by one Mr. Washington, working in the Richland Iron Mines. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs
THOS. J. CARR, Sheriff.
June 19th, 1862 43-3t* (pr. adv. $ 5)

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16 Druggist & Chemist.

Educational.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
GREENSBORO', N. C.
THE Fall Session of this Institution will begin on the LAST THURSDAY in July. The Faculty consists of five Gentlemen and four Ladies, all experienced teachers, and well qualified for their respective departments.
CHARGES PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.
Board, $62,50; Tuition in regular course, $20 00; Latin, $5 00; French, $10 00; Oil Painting, $20,00; Drawing, $5,00; Music on Piano or Guitar $20,00; use of Instruments, $2 50. Board in advance. Tuition at the end of the Session.
For full particulars apply to
T. M. JONES, Pres.
June 19th, 1862. 43-7t

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.
THE FOURTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution commenced on March 6th. Charges begin with the month in which the cadet enters. For circulars containing full information, addres
Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
Hillsboro', N. C.
June 12th, 1862 42-3m*

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting held by the Rebel Rangers, (Captain A. F. Newkirk,) at Camp Heath, relative to the death of our worthy friend and fellow soldier, David R. Foy, who died at his home in New Hanover county, on the 12th of June, 1862, on motion, D. D. Wells was called to the chair, and Serg't R. Highsmith requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, J. L. Barden, L. R. Carroll and G. E. Shepard were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, who reported the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our beloved fellow soldier, yet we can but sincerely feel our loss in the death of so noble and generous a youth, whose many acts of kindness won for him an enviable position in the hearts of his companions. Therefore,

Resolved, That we yield in humble submission to the divine hand which has taken from us our highly esteemed brother in arms, who was ever faithful in the performance of all duties assigned him as becomes a true christian and patriot.

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning be worn for thirty days, as a token of respect for the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of the deceased, also a copy to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

D. D. WELLS, Chm'n.
R. HIGHSMITH, Sec'y.

THE ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—Our latest advices are that our army has taken a position at or near Tupelo, about fifty miles South of Corinth—which, it is stated, was the first point at which a sufficient supply of good water could be obtained. The point is also said to offer many other superior advantages for the comfort of a large army in camp. The Mobile "Tribune" says that there are now over one hundred good wells dug a Tupelo, which furnish an abundant supply of excellent water, and that others are now being dug. There are also a number of bake ovens built there for the use of the army, and many other conveniences conducive to the comfort and health of the army that could not be arranged or got any at other place. Halleck's army is said to be following up our forces, and that skirmishing occur daily, with varied results.

Memphis Appeal.

ANOTHER CRAZY MAN.—Jackson's lunacy seems to be spreading. Gen. Jeb. Stuart, the youngest and among the most gallant of our Brigadiers, who of late has conducted himself with great propriety, was struck by a streak of Jacksonism the other day and what did he do? Why, he picks up a handful of cavalry and two pieces of artillery, sweeps like a flash of lightning entirely around McClellan's grand army, knocks down and drags out everything that comes in his way, burns camps, magazines, transports, wagons, depots and bridges, fires into railroad trains, steals several hundred fine fat mules and horses, bags a couple of hundred prisoners, and comes poking into our lines about daybreak just as if nothing had happened. Think of a man's putting 125,000 men and a swollen river between himself and his base. The virus of Jacksonism must have struck deep into young Jeb. But these plaguey fellows, the historians will chronicle his late exploit as one of the most brilliant, daring and heroic ever performed by man. Well, we suppose we must submit to these things. When a man is hunting for his father-in-law and scaring McClellan out of his wits, much should be forgiven him. But where will it all end? Jeb is audacious—presently he will be uncivil to the Yankees.—*Richmond Whig.*

USELESS LABOR.—Beauregard's evacuation of Corinth has rendered useless all the vast labor the Yankees have expended in preparation to reduce the fortifications prepared by him at Corinth. To show what has been done, a correspondent of a Northern paper says:

Since Gen. Halleck took command at Pittsburg Landing, our army has built, incredible as the story may sound, more than fifty miles of entrenchments, and full two hundred miles of wagon roads! Four parallels, each more than twelve miles in length, three or four roads—wide, *corduroyed* and bridged—leading from the landing to each *corps d'armes*—all the works of our men, many of whom never before handled a spade or an axe in all their lives.

CAMP OF THE 18TH REGT. N. C. TROOPS,
(near) Richmond, Va., June 14th, 1862.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE;

Gentlemen:—Having received many inquiries and several letters asking an explanation of certain rumours which are being circulated in North Carolina, I beg that you will make the following statement for me through the columns of your paper.

I am not now, nor have I been at any time, under arrest for using abusive language of Genl. Branch. I have not used, nor have I thought of using, and such language as is reported. My relations with the General are now, as they have been ever since I have been attached to his Brigade, of a pleasant and friendly character. I am *not* the author of the letter signed "Hanover." I have not written any article, of any kind for any paper, nor have I given public expression to any opinion concerning the merits of the battle of "Lebanon Church."

I trust that this statement will put an end to the rumours to which I allude, which are circulated *for a purpose*, and which are not only excessively annoying, but well calculated to impair the efficiency of our Brigade at a time when all our strength is wanted.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
ROBT. H. COWAN,
Col. 18th Reg. N. C. T.

Sales at Auction Cargo Schr. ——.

June 17th, 1862, *Direct Importation*. WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer: Alum Salt, $10 50 to $14 75 per bushel of 50 lbs; Brown Soap, 5½ to 6½ cts. per lb.; Castile Soap, 80 to 85 cts. per lb.; Rio Coffee, $1 00; Cuba do. $1 07½; St. Domingo, $1 12½ cts. per lb; Sole Leather, $1 50 to $1 75 per lb.; Arrow Root, 95 cts. to $1 00 per lb; Block Tin, $2 00 per lb.; Whale Oil, $4 50; Linseed Oil, $4 50 per gallon; Sal Soda, 5½ and 6½ per lb.; Bi Carb Soda, 75 cts. per lb.; Cap Paper, $23 00 to $26 50; Letter do., $23 50; Com. Note do., $21 00 per ream; Coate's Spool Cotton, $2 60 per dozen; Pins, $12 25 per pack; Linen Thread, $7 25 per lb.; Shoe Thread, $5 25 per lb.; Ladies Boots, $5 00 per pair; Alpacca, 90 cts. and $1 82½ per yard; Cassimeres, $3 62½ to $5 00 per yard; Muslin, 50 cts. and 80 cts. per yard; Shirting, 57 cts. to 75 cts. per yard; Calico, 50 and 80 cts. per yard; Kip Brogans, $7½ per pair; Mariner's Stripes, 87½ and $1 00 per yard; Carpet Bags, $36 00 per dozen; Canvass, 95 cts. per yard; Mosquito Netting, $5 75 per piece; Brooms, $18 00 per dozen; Metal Buttons, $1 10 per gross; Berlin Gloves, $7 20 per dozen; Agate Buttons, 40 cts. per gross; Hair Pins, $2 40 per box; Cigars, $100 (One Hundred Dollars) per M.

Daily Journal, 19th.

General Toombs and His Accusers.

The following resolutions were recently adopted, by a unanimous vote, by the Committee of Safety, in Cuthbert, Georgia, and were endorsed and adopted by the Committee of Safety of Eufaula, Alabama:

WHEREAS, Authentic information has been received that General Robert Toombs of the C. A., Colonel A. P. Rood and others owning large plantations on the Chattahooche River—influenced, as we believe, more by avarice than patriotism—have planted unusually large crops of cotton, thereby curtailing to that extent the provision crop so necessary to the country; Therefore,

Resolved, That General Robert Toombs, Colonel A. P. Rood, and all others who have followed their pernicious example, be requested to withdraw all their available negro labor from the cultivation of their cotton crops, and place it in charge of the Committee appointed to superintend the defence of the river.

Resolved, That although it may not be regarded as pertinent to the objects for which this meeting has assembled, yet we cannot withhold the expression of our unqualified indignation from those who have recklessly disregarded the wants and necessities of our army—by planting more cotton than is sufficient for domestic use.

Their purses may be better filled, but we trust they will not fail to receive the reward due their unpatriotic conduct.

The Columbus *Times* publishes the following reply from Gen. Toombs:

RICHMOND, June 11.

To Messrs Geo. Hill, A. F. Newsom, and William Carter, Committee:

GENTS: Your telegram has been received. I refuse a single hand My property, as long as I live, shall never be subject to the orders of those cowardly miscreants, the Committee of Public Safety of Randolph County and Eufaula. You may rob me in my absence, but you cannot intimidate me.

(signed) ROBERT TOOMBS.

The Richmond *Whig* of Friday last publishes the following communication, vindicating the course of Gen. Toombs:

To the Editor of the Whig: In your paper of yesterday you copy, from the Eufaula (Ala.) Spirit of the South, certain resolutions, impugning the patriotism of Gen. Toombs and others; and you express a hope that "it will fall under the eyes and receive the contradiction of the distinguished personages to whom they relate."

The writer does not know anything of the course of Col. A. P. Rood, but, knowing him personally, he is satisfied that he is not amenable to any default in the duties of a patriot or a gentleman. Your paper will, probably, not "fall under his eyes," and it is due to a high-minded Georgian that his character, as a gentleman and a patriot, should be thrown in the scale in his defence, through the columns of the same paper in which is copied an attack upon both.

In regard to Gen. Toombs, the best commentary that can be made upon the charge against him, of "a want of patriotism," is, that he received the first intimation (contained in the resolutions referred to) *while at the advanced post, under the guns of the enemy, in sight of their flag and their forces.*

He is, and has been for nearly a year, in the tented field, carrying his life in his hand, separated from his family, neglecting his large private interests, refusing the highest civil places, that he might hold a subordinate position in the army, in order to maintain, with his blood, the great principles of civil liberty for which he has made as many sacrifices as any man in the country; while they who assail him have staid at home, and, at their leisure and in their safety, found fault with his course.

General Toombs, as I understand, has not planted an unusually large crop of cotton. Unlike most Southern planters, it has always been his habit to plant an unusually large crop of grain. His granaries are always full. He is never without a surplus of grain, and his corn-crib, like his heart, is ever big and open to the wants of his fellow man. He will make corn enough this year for himself and all the demands that the country can make available, considering the locality of his plantation; beyond that, he pursues the wise policy of planting cotton, rather than to encumber the land with grain, which, if produced, would not bear the expense of sacks and tran-portation to market.

Whether General Toombs will think it worth while to reply to these insidious attacks made against him, while he is absent at the post of duty, I know not; but I feel assured that if he cannot refer to his past life, and let that be a historical defence to all such assaults as that contained in the Eufaula Spirit of the South, and copied into your paper of yesterday, then it is vain to hope, in this revolution, to find a man whose sacrifices have been great enough to render innocuous the shafts of slander. A GEORGIAN.

Richmond, June 13, 1862.

The Old North State.

When the truth is told, it will be found that North Carolina has furnished as many, if not more, men for the field than any other State in the Confederacy.—She has armed, equipped and clothed them in a style which other States may equal, but have not surpassed. They have fought nobly. At Manassas, Newbern, Williamsburg, Hanover Courthouse, Seven Pines, and in the Valley, they have shed immortal honor on the land of the Mecklenburg Declaration. Their numbers are surprising. Not only do the North Carolinians fight well, but they conduct themselves well in camp and on the march. They do not depredate.—They are brave and modest—regardful of the interests of private citizens. If the bogus Governor, Stanly, could see the powerful columns that this brave old State has given to the war, his traitor heart would sink within him. North Carolina has done her whole duty to the cause, and without bragging about it. She is a glorious old State. God bless her!

Richmond Whig.

The Overthrow of the Juarez Government.

[Havana Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

I send you a batch of news from Mexico, received within the past three days. You will find that the French are progressing in a manner which must be perfectly satisfactory to them; for not only are they meeting with little or no resistance, but the Mexicans are joining them in numbers. M. de Saligny protests against the Mexican Government selling any portion of the territory of the republic to a "foreign government which has an agent now in Mexico." We are not informed what government is trying to purchase territory.

Gen. Almonte was elected President of Mexico by Gen. Taboada, five officers, one sergeant, and 27 rank and file. No other votes have been recorded.

President Juarez and cabinet have fled from the capital, and were at last accounts in Queretaro The French propose to be in the city of Mexico some day between the 10th and 15th inst. The English and Spanish flags are no longer to be seen in the country, and Vera Cruz is governed by Mexican officials elected by Almonte.

Among the articles captured from the Yankees in the battle near Richmond, on the 31st ult., was a new and improved style of handcuff. As the Yankees expected to capture some of the leading "rebels" in that place, they had provided themselves with bracelets to secure them. These handcuffs are of fine wrought steel, very bright, and quite beautiful, made to fit the wrist easily and comfortably, and are warranted not to slip off, or chafe the skin of the wearer.

From the Mississippian of May 9th.

Great Battle at Memphis.

Our Gunboats Overpowered—Memphis in the hands of the Enemy—The Federal Flag on the Postoffice—Particulars of the Battle by an eye-witness.

We are indebted to W. H. Reeder, First Assistant Engineer of the flag-ship Rebel, for the following statement of facts which come under his observation during the short but sanguinary conflict in front of Memphis on Friday morning last:

Between five and six o'clock Friday morning the Jeff. Thompson, commanded by Captain Burke, made the attack on the Yankee gunboats at the point above Memphis; the Colonel Lovell, Capt. Delaney, followed; then the Sumter, Capt. Wallace Lamb; then the Beauregard, Capt. Hurt The Rebel, being the flagship, Capt. Fowler, she plied among our ships giving the commands of Commodore Montgomery. The gunboat General Price, according to orders, remained in the bend below. The General Bragg, with the above boats, comprised all the Confederate fleet.

The Benton, St. Louis, Louisville, Cairo, and four more gunboats; the Queen of the West, Monarch, Lancaster, Dick Fuller, Aleck Scott, and two more rams, names not known, and six tugboats, with a number of transports with troops composed the Yankee fleet.

We opened fire on the enemy, and after exchanging some twenty shots the ram Queen of the West attempted to run into the Thompson, but missing, struck the Lovell amidships, which sunk out of sight in about ten minutes; the Sumter struck the Queen of the West before she could extricate herself from the Lovell, entirely destroying her, when she went to the bank. The Federal ram Monarch then made a pass at the Flagship Rebel which the Rebel eluded, and she passed on striking the Thompson. The Rebel was then attacked by the shot of the Benton, completely riddling her.—Here the engagement became general, and the Rebel was making for the Arkansas shore, owing to the injury received to her engines, when the ram Monarch struck her and she went to the bottom in shoal water.

The battle lasted about 80 minutes, when the Earl Van Dorn and the Gen. Bragg started down the stream, it being evident to their brave commanders that it was useless to contend with such overwelming odds.

The gunboat Gen. Price, during the engagement, came up and made a dash at the stern of the ram Monarch, and at the same time the Beauregard made a lick at the Monarch, both striking her a glancing lick, which threw the bow of the Beauregard into the wheel of the Price; thus she was disabled by her friend, the Beauregard, and went to the bank.

The fatality on the Beauregard must have been very great, thinks our informant, as the enemy's shot passed completely through her bulkhead into her boilers, and the steam rushed the full length of the boat.

There were no troops in Memphis at the time of the engagement.

Our informant left on the last train about 9 o'clock, A. M., on which Gen. Ruggles took his departure for Grenada. When this train passed the bridge near the city, it was burnt by his order.

Captain Gordon was sent out by Commander Montgomery with the first boat to pick up the wounded and those who were attempting to escape by swimming from the sinking boats, and our informant with the second boat, when he was shelled and graped tearing away the stern of his boat, which did not, however, render it unnavigable.

Mr. Reeder has no doubt of the safety of the Commodore as he saw him take water when the Monarch struck the Rebel.

Our informant speaks of a miraculous case of preservation among the crew of the Rebel. As the Monarch passed her, her sharpshooters poured a most desructive fire upon the decks of the Rebel, riddling her in a shocking manner, yet strange to say, not a man was injured.

We learn from the Avalanche of Saturday morning that in attempting to raise the flag of Lincoln on the Postoffice, the party was greeted with groans and hisses and cheers for Jeff. Davis, and with a pistol shot, which did no execution.

In a short time after the return of a portion of the Federal fleet from the scene of action, one of the Federal boats approached the wharf with a flag of truce, and one of the officers and three men proceeded to the Mayor's office, where the following demand for the surrender of the city was made:

U. S. FLAG STEAMER BENTON,
Off Memphis, June 6, 1862.

To His Honor the Mayor of the city of Memphis:

Sir:—I have respectfully to request that you will surrender the city of Memphis to the authorities of the United States, which I have the honor to represent. I am, Mr. Mayor, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

C. H. DAVIS.
Flag Officer Commanding, etc.

Mayor Parks replied as follows, *not surrendering* the city:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Memphis, June 6th, 1862.

C. H. Davis, Flag Officer Commanding, &c:

Sir:—Your note of this date is received and contents noted.

In reply, I have only to say, that as the civil authorities have no means of defence, by the force of circumstances the city is in your hands. Respectfully,

JOHN PARK, Mayor.

During the afternoon Mayor Park received a communication from Federal Com. Davis, announcing that he had placed the city under military authority, and that he would be pleased to have his co-operation. We subjoin the correspondence:

UNITED STATES FLAG STEAMER BENTON,
Off Memphis, June 6, 1862.

To His Honor the Mayor of the city of Memphis:

Sir:—The undersigned, commanding the military and naval forces in front of Memphis, have the honor to say to the Mayor of the city, that Col. Fitch, commanding the Indiana brigade, will take military possession of the city immediately.

Col. Fitch will be happy to receive the co-operation of His Honor the Mayor, and the city authorities, in maintaining peace and order, and to this end he will be pleased to confer with His Honor at the military headquarters, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The undersigned have the honor to be,
With high respects,
Your most ob't s'v't's,
C. H. DAVIS.
Flag Officer Commanding afloat.
G. N. FITCH,
Colonel Commanding Indiana Brigade.

REPLY.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Memphis, June 9, 1862.

To Flag Officer C. H. Davis and Col. G. N. Fitch:

Generals—Your communication is received, and I shall be happy to co-operate with the Colonel commanding in providing measures for maintaining peace and order in the city.

Your most obedient servant,
JOHN PARK, Mayor.

In pursuance of the above the Mayor had a consultation with Col. Fitch, who last night detailed some three or four hundred soldiers as a police force to protect the peace of the city. It is understood that for some days to come a very large force will be detailed for duty day and night, the object being to prevent the least disorder. It is also stated that the military authorities have appointed a Provost Marshal, who will to-day enter upon the discharge of his duties. We did not learn his name.

We conclude our observations on the day with the simple remark, that the better class of our citizens demeaned themselves with the utmost propriety, and that if there was any demonstration other than of opposition to the invaders we did not hear it.

The Losses on James Island.

The Charleston *Mercury* in its report of the battle on James Island on Monday last says:

Our total loss, as nearly as we can ascertain, was about 40 killed and 160 wounded. The enemy's losses were far heavier. *We buried, yesterday, one hundred and forty dead Yankees left upon the field.* We say Yankees, using the designation as one common to the whole army of the invaders; but, in truth, the men who did the fighting against us yesterday morning were nearly all Europeans, and, in the lineaments of the dead, the Scottish type was markedly predominant. We captured *seventy* prisoners. As for the number of the enemy wounded, no correct estimate can be made. Glad to get rid of the unwelcome task of caring for maimed vandals, our men suffered the enemy's ambulances to approach within point blank range of their guns and to carry off the wounded, who must have numbered three hundred, at least.

The Mississippi's Mouth again Blockaded.—It has been generally believed for several days and with a good deal of reason, that the French and English men-of-war are now blockading the Mississippi river below New Orleans. A notice of sixty days is required, of the raising of the blockade, before commerce and trade can be resumed. So that the Yankee trick of Lincoln, in clearing five hunred vessels for New Orleans and Port Royal on a trading expedition, has been nipped in the bud. These Yankee skippers, with ice and other traffic, can now turn tail to the Belize, and curse the blockheaded U. S. Secretary of State all their passage home.

Natchez Courier.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

THE ENEMY SHELLS GRAND GULF—NAVAL EXPEDITION FITTING OUT AT N. ORLEANS—A FRENCH VESSEL ARRIVES AND LEAVES NEW ORLEANS—CONFEDERATES SECURE A RAILROAD, CAPTURE SEVERAL PRISONERS, &c.,—THE ENEMY GO BACK THROUGH BIG CREEK GAP—LARGE FEDERAL FORCE AT PIKESVILLE AND CROSSVILLE.

AUGUSTA, GA., June 18th, 1861.

The Mobile Evening News of the 16th inst., says that the enemy was engaged in shelling Grand Gulf all day Tuesday. The result is unknown.

A Naval expedition is fitting out at New Orleans.

The Mobile Tribune learns that a French vessel arrived at New Orleans with a cargo of merchandize, and sailed without breaking bulk.

The Vicksburg Whig says the Confederates one day last week secured the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western railroad from the enemy, capturing several prisoners, and destroying the bridges.

A private dispatch to the Atlanta Intelligencer of this morning, dated Knoxville the 16th, says the enemy went back through Big Creek Gap. A large Federal force is reported at Pikesville and Crossville.

FROM CHATTANOOGA, &c., &c.

AUGUSTA, GA., June 19th, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Savannah Republican, dated Chattanooga, June 18th, says that the enemy are reported marching back from Pikeville towards McMinnville. They are attempting to build a bridge over the mouth of Battle Creek, to enable them to cross from Stevenson to Jasper, by direct route.

Information has been received that Buell's army is marching East. Scott's Louisiana Cavalry report his advance at Tuscumbia. Great dissatisfaction is reported among the enemy's troops, who seek every opportunity to be made prisoners.

The Atlanta Confederacy of this morning says that seven of the train stealers were hung near that city on yesterday.

The Mobile Evening News, of the 17th inst., says that on the 13th Gen. Pope's division was in full retreat, the men scattered in confusion and our cavalry after them.

A letter in the Evening News says that Col. Hunter, of an Alabama Cavalry regiment, with a detachment, was surprised at Milton, near Pensacola, on Saturday, and lost fifteen of his men and several horses—caused by treachery. The enemy occupied the town, also extending their operations inland from Pensacola.

SEWARD AND LYONS.

RICHMOND, VA., June 18th, 1862.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says there is no foundation whatever for the statement that Lord Lyons goes to England upon the invitation of Seward. The first intimation Seward had was the announcement by Lyons himself of his projected departure. His Lordship's visit to England, says this Washington correspondent, is no doubt made at the suggestion of his Government, and is, therefore, properly regarded as significant.

LATER NORTHERN AND MEXICAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, VA., June 19th, 1862.

Northern papers of the 13th and 14th have been received here. The Steamship British Queen at New York brings later news from Havana. The yellow fever was increasing there. The defeat of the French troops in Mexico is confirmed. Five hundred Frenchmen were killed and seven hundred taken prisoners. The latter were released as the victers could not furnish them with subsistence.

The Mexicans are fortifying the Capital, and the French will march against it when reinforcements arrive.

Several steamers with cargoes for Rebeldom have arrived at Nassau. The steamers Cecile and Kate from Charleston had also arrived at that port.

Gen. Pettigrew arrived at Baltimore on the 13th inst., and took lodgings at the Monument House, on his parole of honor. His wound incapacitates him from moving about.

Lord Lyons had an audience with Lincoln on the 13th inst., on the eve of his departure for Europe. He will be absent for two months.

MORE RUMORS.

RICHMOND, VA., June 18th, 1862.

A letter received here from a respectable source in Baltimore, says that a gentleman who had just returned from Boston, stated that in all the Northern cities, it is believed that France has recognized the Southern Confederacy, and that the press was not allowed to publish the fact.

SKIRMISH NEAR RICHMOND—THE ENEMY DRIVEN BACK—NORTHERN PAPERS RECEIVED—RUMORED DIFFICULTY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE LINCOLN GOVERNMENT.

RICHMOND, VA., June 19th, 1862.

On yesterday (Wednesday) Kershaw's South Carolina Brigade was ordered forward by Gen. McLaws to feel the enemy on the Nine mile road. They advanced but a short distance in the woods when a brisk fire commenced along the line. The enemy was driven back, when our men pressed forward, took their camp, and brought off overcoats, arms, etc. Eight Confederates were wounded in this affair, including Capt. Cuthbert of the second South Carolina, in the arm, and Capt. Walker of the third S. C. regiment, in the shoulder.

Northern papers to the 16th inst., have been received. The London correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that the refusal of the English governments to give up the Emilie St. Pierre is couched in terms approaching, if not reaching insolence and insult.

The same correspondent says that a peremptory demand will be made, if it has not already been done, for the release of the Bermuda.

The feeling of the English people, he says, is almost wholly with the South.

Liverpool dates to the 5th inst., have been received.—The summary of news, as published, contains nothing of interest. Cotton had advanced ½d.

The Quebec correspondent of the New York Times, under date of 9th inst., says that this city has been agitated for three or four days past with the wonderful rumor, and the speedy arrival of a large body of troops from Great Britain. The reports are believed to a certain extent, and men's mouths are full of intervention. The Emily St. Piere, Bermuda and other matters are the possible causes of trouble with the United States.

JACKSON'S ARMY.—It is no longer a secret that heavy reinforcements have been sent to "Stonewall" Jackson, in the Valley, and that he now has an army sufficiently large to cope with any force that can be brought against him by the enemy. What the exact number of these reinforcements are we are unable to say, as they have all been carried over the South-Side Railroad from Petersburg, and thence to Staunton, via Lynchburg. Although just on from the South, these men are not raw recruits. Many of them have seen service on the Southern coast, and were withdrawn only when their posts were occupied by others taken from the different camps of instruction. They are in a measure veterans, and burning with ardor to join their companions in arms, to share with them the glory of the brilliant campaign in the Valley. Jackson now has as many men as he wants—as many as can be managed successfully in the mountainous district through which he will have to march in order to reach the territory of the enemy. At last accounts all the reinforcements had reached him, and he was steadily pushing forward after Shields and Fremont, who were retreating before his advance. The Yankee Generals must either give him battle or be driven across the Potomac. If they have the courage to make a stand, we shall have an opportunity of recording another victory more glorious than any before. There is no doubt as to the result. No better comment could be made upon the military resources of the South than is shown by the fact that, while our armies at all important points have steadily received accessions, a large body of men have been sent to swell the ranks of the army of Jackson.

Richmond Dispatch.

FROM MEMPHIS.—A letter from Memphis, dated the 11th, says: "The Federal forces have been but little increased since you left, but they talk about, and evidently seem to be looking for, large accessions to their present strength, both of gunboats and cavalry and infantry. I am told they are landing large quantities of general army stores. They say 50,000 men are to be brought to this city and sent to the interior of Mississippi. All is quiet, so far as the Rebs are concerned; but thieving, garroting, etc., are of nightly occurrence.

Memphis Appeal, 14th inst.

COUNTERFEIT CONFEDERATE NOTES IN CIRCULATION.—We noticed a few days since the Yankee notion of fac simile Confederate notes, specimens of which were found on the battle field of the Seven Pines, or taken from Yankee prisoners. Some of these notes, though, to anybody blessed with a tolerable capacity for seeing things when they look at them, a palpably spurious imitation, are nevertheless so well printed as to deceive the unsuspecting. We are apprised of an instance in which one passed through the hands of three shrewd men, as a legal tender, and by this time may have passed on into and out of the possession of forty more.

The community should be guarded in their receipt of indifferent looking Confederate notes, and if they are sufficiently so, they need have little fear of being unable to distinguish the good from the bad, for the Yankee counterfeits are printed upon miserable paper, and the execution of the engraving is much coarser than that of the original. They have been passed off, in many instances, by the Federal soldiers, upon country people, whose houses they have first robbed, by way of indemnity, refusing to give other "money," because, they aver, "rebs must be paid in their own coin." The fac similes may be detected by observing closely the edge of the bottom line of the note, under which is printed, in very small type, the words, "Fac simile of Confederate States Treasury note," which is done to ward off suspicion from the Yankee publishers; just as certain jewelers of New York attempted, some years ago, to make a traffic in brass breast pins, shaped and stamped like gold dollars, appear innocent, when, in fact, it fed the appetite of villainy, and finally brought up the price of the trinkets to seventy-five cents a piece.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

MORE YANKEE HINDOOISM IN WASHINGTON.—A Yankee gunboat landed at Dixie Hall, (the residence of Mr. Wm. Grimes,) on the day of the fight of Col. Singeltary's regiment with the Yankees. The Yankees went into Mr. Grimes' house and took a large map, spy-glass and opera glass, and also some turkeys. Two days afterwards the gunboat returned, and the Yankees landed, went into the house and removed on board their boat and a flat belonging to Mr. Grimes all his furniture of every kind, excepting four beds and an old sofa, and a few chairs—took off all his mules and horses, turkeys and chickens—made inquiry about his cattle and hogs, and left with their booty for Washington, after giving orders that nothing should be disturbed or taken from the premises before they returned. They broke open his barn and meat house, and helped themselves to whatever they wanted of what came in their reach. They have no doubt returned before this to secure what they left behind. This is a high handed measure, but may be relied on as strictly true. We get our information from a gentleman who read a letter, received by Mr Grimes this morning from his overseer, containing the above information.

Need we ask what Gov. Stanly is about? Of course he's military Governor, and these, his military subjects, are executing his will to the letter. This is the feast to which he invites his old neighbors and political friends!

State Journal.

Tribute to the Fifth N. C. and Twenty-fourth Va. Regiments.

To the Editor of the Whig:

On the 6th of June, Major General Hill paid General Garland's Brigade a visit, and spoke to his troops in a most complimentary manner. Having passed from the left, and having spoken to each regiment in its turn, he came up finally to the 5th North Carolina and 24th Virginia Regiments, which had been placed under one commander, and addressed them as follows:

"Soldiers! there is something poetic—something romantic in the association of these two gallant regiments under one flag and one commander, who fought side by side so gallantly on the 5th of May, at Williamsburg, and on Saturday the 31st at the Seven Pines. It was my pleasure to witness your gallantry on both of these occasions, and I can but say, you did well and nobly. But, although I say this I want you to excel, if possible, your deeds in both of these engagements. If I was impressed with any one thing beyond another on Saturday, it was with this fact, that numbers are nothing in a battle. Although your ranks are reduced—although your officers have been cut down or disabled—although, in the 24th your gallant field officers have been disabled, and although in the 5th your gallant Colonel, after dragging himself from a bed of disease, and was afterwards compelled from weakness to leave you upon the field, you are both under command of the Major, (Major Sinclair,) in whose bravery I know you have confidence, and who has shared with you the dangers of both battle-fields.

"Fifth and Twenty-fourth, I look upon you as the representative men of my Division. Let it not be said that any of you have straggled from the field. Remain there until your General or commanding officer gives you the order to fall back. The word of command will be forward! forward!! forward!!?

"Men, I command you, for it is your duty, if you see the General even running, to shoot him down as a coward. No man has a right to fall out of ranks or leave the field without permission from the General Commanding. I saw men leaving the field with race horse speed, who reported to have been struck with a ball or shell, others with a pain in their knee or stomach, on that memorable day. I hope I shall not see the like again. There are some men who have white spots in their liver—you know what I mean by this—I mean, men who are predisposed to be cowardly. If you see any such, I want you to use your bayonet on them, and turn that white spot red."

Gen. Garland also addressed the regiment with much feeling. In the last engagement, although a stranger to the command over which he was placed, he has won the love and esteem of both officers and men of the Brigade, by his conspicuous gallantry and consummate skill in manœuvering his troops, and in bravely leading them in person. AN OFFICER.

A correspondent of the Northern press, writing from McClellan's army, near Richmond, says:

We occupy a district imperfectly explored, and the cavalry is scouring the whole country—a very perilous and hazardous service. I have ascertained reliably that the rebel force in front numbered

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1862.

The Coming Election—A Party Contest.

In a few weeks—to wit, on the first Thursday in August next, the people of this State, whether at home or in camp, will be called upon to vote for a Governor and Members of the State Legislature, as also for certain county officers.

As the time draws near, the approaching election claims some attention from the people and a great deal from certain politicians of the disgruntled order. Perhaps the people generally think too little about the matter. Certainly the politicians aforesaid say too much.

If there be any one thing more than another, connected with our State politics that the people, so far as we have met them or heard from them, do especially deprecate now, it is a heated canvass or the revival of party bitterness under whatever name or form, plea or excuse. So well are we aware of this feeling, and so fully do we sympathise with it and in it, that we have very seldom touched on controverted matters of this kind during the present spring and summer, and then we felt it a duty to offer an apology to our readers for the intrusion, although the causes that impelled such intrusions fully justified them, and their motive was to allay not excite party or controversial feelings. We may have to make another excuse for this article, which may possibly grow upon our hands and become longer than we had anticipated in its commencement.

We publish to day a letter from Col. Z. B. Vance to the Editor of the Raleigh *Standard*, in which Col. Vance announces that he is to be considered as a candidate for Governor. The letter will explain itself.

It is known to most readers of papers in this State that Wm. Johnston, Esq., of Charlotte, has been brought forward by friends, papers and public meetings, and that he also has consented to the use of his name as a candidate for Governor.

So far good. They are both respectable gentlemen, and people will have their preferences and the right to exercise them, and they will exert that right. We have our preference in this case; so have others, and if the matter could have been left to unbiased choice, there could have been little harm done no matter upon which of these gentlemen that choice had fallen.

But an attempt has been and is now making to remove the coming election from the arena of free choice and untrammelled judgment into that of bitter partizanship—to divide the people into hostile camps, stigmatizing each other by contemptuous epithets, and plying each other with ribbald abuse. Such abuse and its authors we hold too lightly to notice at all, when directed merely against ourselves. We pass by the slang with which the Raleigh *Standard* has abounded for sometime past. Its attempts to excite prejudice by allusions to the place of our birth, might be easily met by quotations from its own columns, in former days, when it pitched into the "Know Nothingism" which it now abets and seeks to avail itself of, with a *vim* and *apparent* sincerity which we could never equal. But we forbear quoting authority so wholly worthless, since all that was evidently, like the abuse of Mr. Graham and others,—like, in fact, all that the *Standard* ever has said or done, said and done for party purposes. Who shall guarantee the *Standard's* present friends of its sincerity longer than they may have favors to promise or prospects of advancement to hold out? We assure the *Standard* that we feel not the least ashamed of our birth or our native country, and we only trust that we may never do anything to reflect shame upon either.—We are not so sensitive upon this point as the *Standard*. We would not say that it had disgraced itself by this "insinuation," even if we supposed it possible for the *Standard* to disgrace itself. No, let the *Standard* point as often as it chooses that the Editor of the *Wilmington Journal* was born in Ireland, and it will not affect the justice of the Southern cause, nor justify party strife in North Carolina, nor do anything in the world beyond proving, what needed no proof—the extreme littleness of the Raleigh *Standard*. We pity any one who is mean enough to be ashamed of his country or his nativity.

But the *Standard* charges that at Charleston and Baltimore we belonged to some secret organization to break up the Democratic Convention. Three words of reply to this are as good as three hundred. *We did not.* It talks about Butler as a seceder at Charleston or Baltimore. If so we don't know it. We rather think he staid in the old Theatre with the Editor of the *Standard*, or possibly those two amiable gentlemen enacted the part of the Pennsylvania assembly-man who neither stood up nor sat down when the vote was taken, but "squatted." We think it would puzzle the Editor of the *Standard* himself to tell which body he belonged to at Baltimore. He "sloshed around loose."

We notice these things merely because the effort of the *Standard* is to make a party issue out of certain former political elements. We are not arguing any of the questions involved in the issue of what is known generally as the "Know Nothing" contests of some years back, nor are we going over the vexed questions of the political campaign which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln as the last President of the United States. All these things are out of place *now*. We are deprecating their revival at this time, as also the spirit in which, and the purposes for which they have been revived. It may be proper here to state that the charges against the delegates from this State to Charleston and to Baltimore are urged in very nearly the same language by the editorials of the *Standard* in *Raleigh* and the speech of Mr. *Stanly* in *Washington*. We may also add that we notice the course of the *Standard* at all, because of its connection with the movements that brought out Mr. Vance. If we are to judge a tree by its fruits, we may also make a reasonable guess at what the fruit will be when we know the tree from which it is expected to spring. The movement resulting in the candidacy of Mr. Vance, is the fruit of a tree which has its roots among disappointed, dissatisfied, and therefore revengeful politicians around Raleigh, of whom the *Standard* is the mouth-piece. We regret that Mr. Vance (whatever be the present result of the election,) has allowed his name to come before the State under such auspices, and is the especial protege of a paper which at a time like this, when all good men deprecate everything like contest where it can be avoided, pours out column after column of electioneering bombast—denounces all who did not agree with its watch and wait policy as "precipitators and destructives," and assumes and arrogates to itself and those who agree with it in its factious course the name of "conservatives," to whom in its issue of the 18th inst., it gives the following advice:—

"We trust the Conservatives will agree to no compromise or fusion with their opponents. They have the power—let them exert it everywhere."

It is war to the knife. It is no fusion and no compromise. It is division of the people into hostile camps. It is envy and all uncharitableness that lies at the root of the tree from which has sprung the movement resulting in the getting out of Mr. Vance, who, we cannot help thinking, is worthy of a better fate than to be used as a piece on the board to be pushed forward by old political gamblers. For Mr. Vance, although far from a very able man, is a clever fellow and a pleasant companion, tells an anecdote capitally, and has an inexhaustible fund of such; and, indeed, were the Governorship of the State a good joke, or a pleasant episode, we know few men better fitted for it. But unfortunately it is neither. It is a serious matter—a matter of important moment—of weighty business, and although Mr. Johnston cannot tell a story as well as Mr. Vance, still, storytelling not being the main qualification for Governor nor altogether indispensable, we do not see but Mr. Johnston might do even better under any circumstances than Mr. Vance, for Mr. Johnston is a capital business man, besides being a very worthy gentleman, high-toned and reliable.

But we had nothing to do with the getting out of either of these gentlemen, and do not design to occupy the position of trumpeter for either. We had hoped that some arrangement might have been made to have wholly avoided any contest, but this hope we soon saw was destined to disappointment. A malignant influence was at work in an opposite direction, an influence that shows its disposition to intermeddle gratuitously where its advice is not asked, as for instance in the proposal to have some member or members of the former opposition party returned to the Legislature from this county. This is what it means, we suppose, by "no compromise and no fusion." The only fusion it seeks is confusion. We may as well state distinctly that the motto of the party of which the Standard is the organ, & Mr. Vance has been made the exponent, is no compromise and no fusion—that its mildest term for all who did not and do not bow down before its idols is "destructives and precipitors," and that this party is bound to wage a bitter war against its fellow citizens, regardless of consequences. We can aid and abet no such movement, nor can we remain silent while we see the manœuvres going on, manœuvres which the people have hardly patience to think of, much less ferret out.

From Washington, N. C.—We have been politely furnished with a copy of the "New Era," of the 19th inst., the Yankee paper printed in Washington N. C. We find in it a report of Stanly's speech, made in that town on Tuesday last. The *Era* says the people for forty miles around went to town to hear what Stanly had to say. We have read the report of his speech, and can find nothing in anything he says to change our opinion in the least of the man. He says: "Mr. Lincoln called upon an old son of North Carolina to bear her the olive branch of peace" and he "implores" his hearers "to come back" into the Union, "and those bright bayonets" which now seem to flash anger and indignation will assure you protection, safety, and happiness!" "Remember the North has over 500,000 men in the field, and while a piece of iron can be found in the earth,—while a grain of gunpowder can be manufactured—each one of them is ready to pour out his last drop of blood for the Union."

We give the above quotations to show the inconsistency of the man. At one breath he is *imploring* the people to return to the Union;—in the next he is holding forth threats of destruction with "*bright bayonets,*" if he is not obeyed; yea, "500,000 men will shed the last drop of blood for the Union;" that is, the subjugation of the South.

There was, says our informant, a good many persons present to hear what Mr. Stanly had to say, but they manifested no disposition of approval of his course.—They could not, as a matter of course, give public expressions to their feelings of disapproval, being surrounded by Yankee bayonets. His reception in Washington was that of coldness. No attention was paid to him, by the citizens, although it is differently reported in the *Era*.

We are pleased to learn that the speech created no applause from the people. We may pay more attention to the address to-morrow.

We are told of various outrages that have been committed by the Yankee soldiers in and around Washington. They are too numerous to mention.

We learn from the *Era* that the Yankees have rebuilt the railroad bridge over the Trent river, and that the cars now run from Beaufort to the depot at Newbern.

The following letter published in the Columbus, Ga., *Sun* of the 19th, although intended for Eastern Alabama, is equally worthy of attention in Eastern, Western and Middle North and South Carolina:—

The Production of Saltpetre—Letter from Capt. W. H. C. Price.

Auburn, Ala., June 16.

Eds. Sun:—As your valuable paper circulates largely in Eastern Alabama, I beg the use of your columns to call the attention to the great importance of going immediately into the production of Saltpetre from domestic sources. In the circular which I have issued, and which has been published in the papers of the State, I have given the method for making it. Copies of this circular can be obtained either from one of my local agents or myself.

The most productive sources of supply for this indispensable article, that is, the caves in North Alabama, Tennessee and Arkansas, are now in possession of the enemy. There is but one source for its immediate production—that is, from the earth under houses, negro cabins, cow sheds, stables and such similar places. From this source enough can be produced by a united effort on the part of the people to place our supplies beyond contingency. It can be done easily, cheaply, quickly and surely. It requires no costly apparatus. All that is necessary is to take the time and trouble.

I would, therefore, most earnestly request every citizen to whose notice this may come to give immediate attention to this important subject.

We cannot now get Saltpetre enough to keep our mills running more than from one to two days in the week. The utmost economy has to be practiced in the use of powder. And unless you, my fellow-citizens, will co-operate in this work, it is not at all improbable that we may run completely out of ammunition. Surely no more urgent appeal can be made to you than to represent truly to you this dreadful alternative.

As in all other enterprises calculated to benefit our country in this her hour of peril—so in this, I have found the women most zealous. Everywhere through the State I find them already at work, nobly consecrating their time and labor to the cause of their country.

In some neighborhoods and communities they have organized themselves into associations, and appointed their agent to take charge of all they make and forward to me. This is an admirable plan. There is nothing so efficient as organized system in any enterprise. May I not look for a large return from the ladies of Eastern Alabama?

Remember the alternative—*make Saltpetre or quit fighting.*

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully,
your obedient serv't,
Capt. W. H. C. Price.
Supt. Nitre Dist. No. 10.
Auburn, Ala

The area of telegraphic rumour having been much abridged, and the "reliable gentleman" having become more domestic in his habits, speculation and surmise have taken the place of reports and certain (?) information, and anything that looks as though it *might* be, is commented upon as probable until probability changes into certainty and assumes the form of positive assertion.

The report that Halleck is or has been recently in Washington, and that his army is immediately to come East and co-operate with McClellan in the "On to Richmond" movement, we take to be a mere surmise, which *might* be true, since there is no impossibility, nor any great improbability in it, but that it is more than a speculation upon probabilities we have no sort of notion. It is probably about as valuable as that information lately passing through the air, which placed Stonewall Jackson within signalling distance of Richmond and ready to co-operate with General Lee in an attack upon McClellan's army now on the Chickahominy.

A Dead Shot.—A Richmond paper, in alluding to Gen. Stuart's late expedition, says: "Capt. Farley, of the General's Staff, is another of those whose names are associated with some particular feat. Not having time to tear up the track, logs were placed thereon, and the cavalry, being dismounted, were ranged in line to fire at the train on its approach, when the General remarked to Capt. Farley—who is a remarkable shot—"Look out for the engineer, Captain;" and, while the engine came rushing past, the engineer was shot dead, and rolled off on to the track."

We saw a gentleman on the cars Monday, who had worked his way from [illegible] Texas to these latitudes on his way to Richmond, having crossed the Missis-ippi river at Vicksburg. He could have related [illegible] moving accidents by flood and field, including a [illegible] of walking coming to about five hundred miles in the aggregate, diversified by a few miles swimming across bayous, creeks, lakes, lagoons and other damp places.—Sure enough, "use doth breed a habit in a man," for, save a little bronzing, or almost reddening by the sun, he was none the worse for the wear, but looked as though he could march and swim a few more hundred miles.

An Unfortunate Affair.

It does seem strange that our troops, every now and then, mistake one another for the enemy, and invariably when such is the case, the result proves serious. A mistake of this kind occurred on Sunday last, about half past two o'clock, on our lines near Richmond.—The *Enquirer* of the 23d inst. says that the Twelfth Virginia and one of the Georgia Regiments were sent out on picket, and after proceeding some distance down the Charles City road together, they separated and pursued divergent routes. About the above hour, it seems, they accidentally came upon one another, and each imagining that the other was the enemy, poured several volleys into one another before the mistake was discovered. It was indeed a fearful misapprehension. A considerable number on each side were killed and wounded, the exact number we have been unable to ascertain. The Elliott Greys, of Richmond, which belongs to the Twelfth Virginia, lost, we learn, three or four killed, and several wounded.

The telegraphing business for the press, we apprehend, will hereafter be quite limited, as the Government has taken charge of the wires, and will permit nothing to be transmitted until supervised by an officer appointed for that purpose. At least we are led to believe so from an advertisement in the Richmond papers, from Adjutant Cooper, addressed to the President of the Southern Telegraph Company. We presume, however, that news of a positive nature will be allowed to pass current, and what little we may get can be relied upon as strictly correct. Perhaps it is better it should be so.

We suppose this is the reason that our despatches have been so very meagre for the last several days.

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18 and 35—Eighteen and Thirty-five.

A. S. Cooper, the Adjutant and Inspector General of the Confederate States, in general orders No. 44, says:

IV. To prevent misconception in reference to the discharge of men under 18, and over 35 years of age, under the Conscription Act, the army is informed that only such persons as have not re-enlisted for three years or the war will be entitled to their discharge on the 16th of July next.—Those of the ages above mentioned who have so re-enlisted, whether they are in 12 months' regiments or war regiments, are not entitled to discharge until they have served out their term of enlistment.

V. Regimental Medical Officers, when in charge of patients brought to General Hospitals, or in the vicinity of the same, will turn them over to the Surgeon in charge, and return without delay to their legitimate duties.

By command of the Secretary of War.

In a skirmish about 7 o'clock last Sunday evening, on the right of our lines, in which a Georgia regiment was principally engaged, the enemy is reported to have been routed and a battery of six guns captured.

It has been pretty satisfactory established that Andy Johnson has not been killed, nor has Brown been hung. And it appears also to be equally as well established that the latter has actually gone over to the enemy, as will be seen by the following paragraph from the Knoxville *Register* of the 21st inst:

Neil S. Brown.—A gentleman just from Nashville, has related to us an incident which followed Neil S. Brown's apostacy, which was calculated to bring a blush to the cheeks of the most hardened renegade.—Brown has three sons; two of them are in the Confederate army, and one a youth of about fifteen was at home. Upon hearing of his father making a Union speech, this noble lad sought him, and hearing the confirmation from his own lips, not only expressed his indignation, but declared he could never again set foot beneath the parental roof, but would join his brothers in defence of the South. We are informed he has kept his word.

The Steamers Virginia and Mississippi.

Finding of the Courts of Inquiry—The Destruction of the Virginia Declared Unnecessary—The Burning of the Mississippi Approved.

C. S. Navy Department,
Richmond, Va., June 11, 1862.

The following is an official copy of the report of the Court of Inquiry which investigated the destruction of the steamer Virginia, (formerly the Merrimac:)

"The Court of Inquiry, convoked by the order of this Department of the 20th ultimo, whereof French Forrest, Captain in the Navy of the Confederate States, is President, and which Court convened at the city of Richmond on the 22d day of May, 1862, to investigate and inquire into the destruction of the steamer Virginia, and report the same, together with their opinion as to the necessity of destroying her, and particularly whether any and what other disposition could have been made of the vessel, have found as follows:

"The Court having heard the statement read, submitted by Flag Officer Tatnall, was cleared for deliberation, and after mature consideration, adopted the following report:

"The Court, after a full and careful examination and investigation of the evidence connected with the destruction by fire of the C. S. steamer Virginia, on the morning of April 11th, 1862, near Craney Island, respectfully report that it was effected by the order and under the supervision of Flag Officer Tatnall, after her draft had been reduced to 20 feet 6 inches, and on the representations of the Pilots, that in consequence of recent prevalent westerly winds, she could not be taken with a draft of 18 feet as high as Westover, near Harrison's Bar, in James River, (whither he designed to take her) which they previously stated they could do.

I. The destruction of the Virginia was, in the opinion of the court, unnecessary at the time and place it was effected.

II. It being clearly in evidence that Norfolk being evacuated, and Flag Officer Tatnal having been instructed to prevent the enemy from ascending James River, the Virginia, with very little more, if any, lessening of draft, after lightening her to twenty feet six inches aft, with her iron sheathing still extending three feet under water, could have been taken up to Hog Island, in James River, (where the channel is narrow,) and could there have prevented the larger vessels and transports of the enemy from ascending, the court is of opinion that such disposition ought to have been made of her, and if it should be ascertained that her provisions could not be replenished when those on board were exhausted, then the proper time would have arrived to take into consideration the expediency or practicability of striking a last blow at the enemy or destroying her.

In conclusion, the court is of opinion that the evacuation of Norfolk, the destruction of the Navy Yard, and other public property, added to the hasty retreat of the military under General Huger, leaving the batteries unmanned and unprotected, no doubt, conspired to produce, in the minds of the officers of the Virginia, the necessity of her destruction at the time, as in their opinion, the only means left of preventing her from falling into the hands of the enemy, and seems to have precluded the consideration of the possibility of getting her up James River to the point or points indicated."

The Court of Inquiry, of which Captain F. Forrest is President, is hereby dissolved.

S. R. Mallory, Secretary of Navy.

The Findings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of the Destruction of the Mississippi.

The court, having carefully considered the evidence in the case of the C. S. Mississippi, is of opinion that her destruction was necessary to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Read and Think.—Holden, Editor of the Raleigh Standard, declared, on Saturday last, 14th inst., in the presence of two reliable gentlemen, *that in less than three months the Yankees will have possession of every Capital in the Southern Confederacy.*

Such language in the face of the enemy needs no comment. And *this* is "Conservatism!"

State Journal.

From General Loring's Command.—The Lynchburg *Republican* learns that the enemy are still entrenched at Meadow Bluff, their force amounting to about 3,000 men. Frequent skirmishes take place between parties under Gen. Loring and the Yankees.—The enemy's forays in one case have extended within twelve miles of Union, Monroe county.

The game of plunder, stealing, and every imaginable depredation is committed by the Lincolnites wherever they get a foothold. The Nicksjack correspondent of [illegible] says:

"The Yankees have [illegible] me [illegible], stealing my [illegible], cattle and [illegible]. I have been compelled to put my family in a place of security and provide for their welfare, as I am ordered by the Secretary of War to report at once to Gen. Beauregard. The Yankees have been traveling back and forth from Stevenson towards Chattanooga in large force, in an apparently undecided manner, robbing and destroying as they go. It is reported they are crossing at Alley's Ferry, which, however, is doubtful. Our forces are ready for their advent, come where they will.

The Yankees robbed us of nearly everything they could take—crockery, knives and forks, silver cups, all the tin and stove fixtures, ornaments, watch, and many highly prized articles—heirlooms from our revered parents. My gun, (I saved my minnie musket,) my clothing, all our towels, some bed clothing, ear-rings belonging to a servant, and a pair of pants belonging to a negro man, which they put on on the spot. They planted a cannon before the door, and quartered three hundred men at and around the house. They had taken horses, &c, from Union men, also, putting their horses in wheat fields, and stealing and killing cattle, sheep, &c. They took many prominent citizens prisoners, dragged them about with them for several days, and released some on parole to appear at Huntsville on the 4th of July—taking others to Columbia, Tenn., to try as "rebel traitors." They seem to do their best to ruin and produce as much mischief as possible. They seem to have full license from their officers, and the officers say they must take provisions to sustain them, as transportation is too high and difficult.

Union sentiments are fast disappearing before a stern desire for revenge. When our men get into their country, as we believe they will, vengeance will be taken.—We have lost all our brotherly love and christian charity, and desire to be avenged on the scoundrels and their nation. Our troops here desire to come in contact with them, and nothing but superior officers detains them here.

H. H.

For the Journal.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the officers of the 28th Regiment N. C. Vols., on the 11th of June, 1862, Colonel James H. Lane was called to the chair, when the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, God in His mysterious and mysterious Providence has seen fit, after a few days illness, to take from us our beloved Lieut. Col. Thomas L. Lowe, with whom we have been associated in the arduous and trying scenes of the last nine months, and having found him generous, brave and courteous, we greatly loved him as a friend, and highly respected him as an officer, and while humbly yielding to this sad dispensation of Providence

Resolved 1st, That in the death of Lieut. Col. Lowe the Confederacy has lost a willing and gallant defender of her rights, and the 28th Regiment a noble and much esteemed officer.

Resolved 2d, That we heartily tender our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family and connections of the deceased, and we assure them the memory of those who die in the awful and inhuman attack upon all that we hold dear, will be forever cherished by the patriotic and good of the South.

Resolved 3d, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and copies to the Richmond Dispatch, Wilmington Journal and Spirit of the Age for publication.

D. A. McRae, Secretary.

The Negros to be sent to St. Croix.—Col. Rasloff, Charge d'Affairs of Denmark, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State upon the subject of the advantages offered by the Island of St. Croix for the employment of persons of this country of African extraction and negros found on board vessels captured by our cruisers. The Island, he says, has been checked in progress for want of manual labor, and he invites the United States to enter into a convention whereby the contemplated migration may be placed under the protection and guarantee of the two Governments.

The Governor of the Danish West Indies has also appointed a special agent, who has arrived in this country to make the necessary arrangements. Free transportation is offered to all who will engage to labor on the sugar plantations for three years at the same compensation as given to the native population. Re-captured Africans, however, being semi savages, must undergo apprenticeship.

Secretary Seward, replying, says that he is not authorized to accept the proposition at this time for a convention, as the disposition for a re captured African is now prescribed by law. It is probable, however, that Congress may be disposed so to modify the existing legislation upon the subject as to meet the wishes of the Danish government. He has submitted copies of the correspondence to the Chairmen of the Judiciary Committee in each House of Congress.

Col. Rasloff, in response, says the plan he had furnished would be entirely satisfactory from a Christian and humane point of view, and would moreover relieve the United States from a great moral responsibility and from the very large expense which, if he was correctly informed, is connected with the present arrangements for the transfer of re-captured Africans to the Republic of Liberia.

Seward's Personal Motive.

We clip the following from the Columbus "Enquirer," of the 28th instant:

Upon what slight things hangs the destinies of nations! Some score of years ago, a young Yankee schoolmaster came South and spent a year in one of the county sites of Middle Georgia. The consequence of that year's visit was a mulatto child—its father Senator Seward, now Secretary of State! The way this became known, the Secretary himself told it to a Doctor R———, of Ga., last summer, stating that he regretted the embargo on correspondence, as it prevented his hearing from his daughter and sending her money, which he had done every year for years! He went on to speak in such a way as to convey the idea that he turned abolitionist and brought on the war in order to liberate his beloved daughter from the thraldom of slavery! Well did Paulding say that he was a venomous reptile burrowing in the mud, whose poison and power was unknown till he struck!

The Bible declares that a bastard shall not inherit or enter into the congregation of the people; and yet the North is bankrupting itself to bring into its midst a besotted mulatto—a noble object for a national war!—Yet his dupes might rend him to pieces if they knew his motives. Hence it is the possession of Middle Georgia i. e. the *ne plus ultra* of his ambition; hence negroes must become free on military occupation, that his daughter might flee to a father's arms—and that father too stingy to purchase her freedom himself—it must be done with the lives and the purse of a mighty nation. Hence Charleston is secondary to Savannah in his plans—hence the railroad car stealing, bridge burning exploit—hence Georgia is threatened with 50,000 on one side and 150,000 on the other—hence the Federal army moves towards Huntsville instead of Memphis.

Ought not this thing to be sifted out? And if it is true, it can be made the cause of a mighty downfall of our arch enemy—by sending the negro girl and *the facts* to Greeley or Fernando Wood, or some inveterate political enemy, to spread it abroad North on the wings of the wind! This coming to them on the heels of defeat must complete his overthrow.

The Atlanta "Intelligencer" says the half has not been told in the above. It was in the county of Putnam that Seward first settled in Georgia, where the beggar for employment, in a respectable neighborhood, taught school. His immoralities after awhile became known to his patrons, who, disgusted with his conduct, gave him notice to quit. He did so, and meanly begged assistance to return to Yankee land, from whence, it was ascertained, he had come South in disgrace.—Upon his return, accident gave him a start in his profession, which native ability and unscrupulous intrigue combined, made a successful one. Soon he became a politician, and he is now, what he is, a bitter hater of the South and the institution of slavery, doubtless influenced by his young and ardent passion for the females of a race to whom he was devoted when a resident of the county named. The arch hypocrite should be exposed in all christendom.

Andy Johnson and the Eagle Orator of Tennessee.—The following capital hit, cut from the "Editor's Drawer" of Harper's Magazine for 1859, is too good not to be re-produced, now that the very name of "Andy" stinks in the nostrils of every true Southerner, so naturally suggesting the idea of "carrion:"

A Memphis correspondent gives the following passage in a debate between Andy Johnson, a candidate for Gubernatorial honors, and Gustavus Henry, generally known as Gus, the Eagle Orator. The debate was severe, and excited much interest. Andy closed his speech with this annihilating declamation:

"We met this eagle, and I can say, with an honest heart, that he has none of my flesh on his talons—none of my blood on his beak."

This was good, and would have been a stumper, but the undismayed Gus immediately rose to his feet and replied:

"'Tis true the honorable gentleman has met the eagle, and bears no traces of having left flesh on his talons or blood upon his beak. And 'tis not strange, my friends; for those of you who know the habits of our national bird know full well that he never feeds upon carrion!"

Camp of the 18th Regiment N. C. Troops,
[illegible], June [illegible], 1862.

Gentlemen: I [illegible] day, to receive [illegible] amounting $328 25, [illegible] Confederate [illegible] regiment; also [illegible] and belt, sent by [illegible].

In behalf of the regiment, I beg that you will return to the gentlemen of the Factory our very sincere thanks. Their contribution is, as you justly term it, a very "liberal sum;" and we appreciate it highly as the offering of generous and patriotic men, who, although they are not in the field, are doing no less service to our cause. It is pleasant to know that the hearts of our "home people" are in full sympathy with us, and it gives us great encouragement in the work which we have before us. The amount shall be distributed, as nearly as possible, according to the wishes of the generous donors; and I trust and believe will do all the good which they design.

To Mr. Froelich you will please to present my personal thanks for his handsome present. Using it only in defence of my country, I join you most heartily in the wish that it may always be used "successfully." It shall never be sheathed, with my consent, until the "Confederate States of America" are acknowledged among the nations of the earth, without any infringement whatever, of our just rights—without any abatement of our reasonable demands—without any diminution of our own proper soil—unconditionally and entire—free, sovereign, and independent. This being accomplished, I will lay down my sword as cheerfully as I ever performed any act of my life; but I will preserve it, and pass it down to my children as an evidence that I have attained the high at *personal* reward which I have sought or desired in connection with this struggle—the approval of my friends for the faithful discharge of my duty.

Thanking you sincerely for the kind terms of your note, I am very respectfully, your friend,

ROB'T H. COWAN,
Col. 18th N. C. T.

Messrs. Fulton & Price, Wilmington, N. C.

Confederate Prisoners in New York.—The New York Herald publishes the following list of Confederate officers from North Carolina, held as prisoners of war in Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York harbor, June 11th:

33d *Reg't.*—Col. C. M. Avery, Capt. T. W. Mayhew, Lieuts. J. A. Weston, R. A. Hauser, and John Anderson.
26th *R g't*—Capt. O. R. Sanol, and Lieut. J. W. Vinson.
28th *Reg't.*—Major S. D. Lowe, Capts. W. W. Speer, S. N. Stowe, and G. B. Johnston; Lieuts. N. Bohanson, C. Scott, and M. A. Thornbury.
18th *Reg't.*—Capt T. W. Brown.
37th *Reg't.*—Capt. W. Y. Farthing, Lieuts. R. L. Steele, J. L. Best, and W. A. Stuart.
Latham's Battery—Lieuts. W. Wheeler, and C. H. Brown.

Appointments by the Board of Internal Improvements.

This board met at the Executive Office on Wednesday, and amongst other business made the following appointments as Directors on the part of the State:

North Carolina Railroad Company—Paul C. Cameron, J. W. B. Watson, John D. Bellamy, Ralph Gretll, D. M. Barringer, Samuel Hargrave, P. B. Hawkins and John I. Shaver.

State Proxy—Hon. W. A. Graham.

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company—Council B. Wood, Johnson H. Bryan, Lewis C. Desmond, E. A. Thompson, Charles R. Thomas, Peter G. Evans, Henry F. Bond, and Council Wooten.

State Proxy—Hon. M. E. Manley.

Western N. C. Railroad Company—W. W. Avery, N. W. Woodfin, R. C. Pearson, William H. Thomas, George F. Davidson, A. M. Powell, William Murphy and Archibald Henderson.

State Proxy—Anderson Mitchell.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company—Wm. J. Hawkins, C. H. K. Taylor and Gaston H. Wilder.

State Proxy—Hon. D. M. Barringer.

Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company—Hon. H. M. Shaw, John B. Jones and William G. Wilson.

State Proxy—Dr. Thomas D. Warren.

Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company—F. N. Roberts, Lauchlin Bethune and J. P. Little.

State Proxy—George McNeill.—*State Journal.*

From the Richmond Enquirer, 20th inst.

Recognition.

Rumors were very current on yesterday, that France had recognized the Confederate States as an independent nationality, and entitled to be received as such among the nations of the earth. Notwithstanding the various concurrent sources through which the intelligence was alleged to have arrived, we could discover no respectable foundation for it. Indeed we have reason to be assured that neither our own government nor the representatives here of European Governments, have received such information. The rumor comes through the air.

We are inclined to the opinion that, not only is it not known to be true, but that it is really not true, that France has, as yet, taken such action. The Emperor and the English Government have hitherto been acting in full conference and accord, on the American question. We have no evidence that this unity has been interrupted. France and England are, undoubtedly, both very restless under the American war, and great sufferers by it. They are probably about to adopt some more active policy in reference to it. Mercier's visit to Richmond meant something. Lyons's visit to London means something.

They are eyes and ears of their respective governments, and France and England want now to understand the whole case, for they are contemplating a change of attitude. The English ministry, too, are impelled to it by a political necessity. Their opponents, who are the friends of the Southern Confederacy, want but few votes of a majority in Parliament. A few weeks more of the American war—the stoppage of a few more cotton mills, and a slight increase of the present popular distress—will hurl them from their seats, unless they change their policy. We believe that the change is coming both there and in France; but we do not think it has quite come in either. What we want is a little patience; but what we want still more is a manly self-reliance, and a courageous and energetic use of our military strength against the enemy. A few grand victories will win for us the welcoming hail of all nations, and will open for us the portals of peace. Let us be up and doing!

Rates of Postage.—From and after the 1st of July next, the rates of Postage will be as follows: For every Letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight conveyed in the mails for any distance within the Confederate States, there shall be charged 10 cents. And for every additional half ounce in weight, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, there shall be charged additional single postage.

In Salisbury, Greensborough, and Winston, the Town Commissioners have passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of all kinds of spirituous liquors in quantities less than a barrel, within their corporate limits.—To go into effect in Winston on and after the 10th of July next.

Movements of the Enemy's Ships.—On Thursday night several heavy guns were fired from the fleet off this port, and which were heard with great distinctness in the city—It is thought that their shots were aimed at several schooners which left here that night to pass the blockade, and one of which, it is supposed, they captured, as a schooner-rigged craft was seen in company with the fleet on Friday morning. Some ten blockaders are constantly near this bar, and are at times very close in to the shoals.

Charleston Courier, 21st inst.

An important arrest was made on the Seaboard train Wednesday, while the cars were crossing the bridge at Weldon on their up-trip. A suspicious looking character having attracted the attention of our guard on the train, he was seized and searched. A large quantity of letters from Norfolk to supposed Union men in Eastern Carolina were found on his person; also, a passport from General Wool, and a document certifying that the bearer had taken the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln Government, and was a good and loyal citizen thereof. Unfortunately, the emissary threw away two letters when first seized, which floated down the Roanoke, and was not recovered. We have been unable to ascertain any further particulars, but it is believed that this arrest will place our authorities in possession of most important information at this peculiar juncture of affairs.

Petersburg Express.

Arrival from New Orleans.—Mr. Saul Street, of this city, who left New Orleans on the 8th instant, arrived home Sunday morning.

We learn from Mr. Street that the city was very orderly, the stores all open, but business very dull, and very little doing. Several vessels had arrived from the North with cargoes of ice and provisions. Ice was selling at five cents a pound. The Federal soldiers were encamped at different localities, and garrisons were quartered at the Custom House, Mint, and other public buildings. Troops were also stationed at Carrolton, Baton Rouge, and several places on the river. The strictest discipline is observed among the soldiery, and the slightest offences against citizen, or violations of rules, are punished with great severity.

General Butler still has his headquarters at the St. Charles Hotel, while the St. James has been converted into a hospital for Federal soldiers.

Charleston Courier.

Secretary Memminger, of the Treasury, has established a bureau for the issue of fractional notes of the five dollar Confederate States currency, to consist of ones, one and a half, twos, twos and a half, &c., as authorized by act of the Confederate Congress. The bureau consists of thirty women, and one man as superintendent—the women to cut, sign and prepare notes for utterance. These issues will prove a great convenience to the public.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, Va., June 23, 1862.

Nothing of special importance has transpired here for several days. Skirmishing along the lines is of daily occurrence.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is rapidly recovering, and will soon be able to resume command of the army.

It is the prevailing belief here that we are on the eve of stirring and decisive events.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.—THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Chattanooga, June 21, 1862.

Col. Davis' Florida command crossed the river this morning at the Narrows of Tennessee, when a sharp skirmish ensued, and the enemy were driven back to Jasper with considerable loss. Scott's cavalry with Col. Forrest commanding, also engaged the enemy. The expedition was commanded by Brigadier-General Leadbetter. Our loss is one mortally and three slightly wounded.

Capt. Thompson's 31st Alabama corps of Partizans brought in to-day a Captain and two Lieutenants of the 19th Illinois regiment, captured 12 miles from Huntsville.

Maj. Ceffee, captured by Col. Morgan, was to be exchanged for Lt. Col. Wood. It is reported here to-day that the exchange could not be effected.

FROM CHATTANOOGA AND HUNTSVILLE—A BATTLE EXPECTED NEAR CUMBERLAND GAP—FEDERALS DEFEATED IN ARKANSAS—FEDERAL GUN-BOAT BLOWN TO ATOMS, &c., &c.

Mobile, June 24th, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Chattanooga, June 23d, says that the enemy stampeded on Saturday from Jasper, leaving their camp equipage, and destroying the bridges over Sequatchie river. The enemy lost one Captain and a Lieutenant killed, four wounded, and four prisoners.

This morning they returned to within one mile of Jasper, fifteen hundred strong.

Two deserters from the 15th Kentucky Federal regiment came in to-day from Huntsville. They report that most of the regiment was disaffected. Mitchell was at Huntsville with three thousand men. Dumont, with four thousand men, left McMinnville for Murfreesboro' on the 18th.

Skirmishing took place to-day at Clinch river, on the road to Morristown and Cumberland Gap. The enemy are advancing in force, and a battle is expected.

A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Grenada, Miss., June 23d, says that arrivals from Memphis report the defeat of Gen. Curtis by Gen. Hindman in Arkansas. It is generally credited above.

Col. Fitch, with two Indiana regiments, was sent up White river to reinforce Curtis. He attacked our batteries at St. Charles, seventy miles above the mouth, with two gun boats and land forces. He succeeded in capturing them by an attack in the rear. A hot shot from our battery entered the magazine of the Mound City and blew her into atoms, killing all but twelve out of one hundred and seventy-five men on board.

Federal Cavalry in considerable force appeared on Saturday at Cold Water Depot, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, thirty miles above Memphis. The Cotton was being burnt by the planters throughout the upper counties.

Headquarters N. C. Troops,
Kinston, June 15, 1862.

Editor of the Standard:—A number of primary meetings of the people, and a respectable portion of the newspapers of the State, having put forward my name for the office of Governor, to which I may also add the reception of numerous letters to the same purport, I deem it proper that I should make some response to these flattering indications of confidence and regard.

Believing that the only hope of the South depended upon the prosecution of the war at all hazards and to the utmost extremity, so long as the foot of an invader pressed Southern soil, I took the field at an early day, with the determination to remain there, until our independence was achieved. My convictions in this regard remain unchanged. In accordance therewith I have steadily and sincerely declined all promotion, save that which placed me at the head of the gallant men whom

A Communication from Gen. Beauregard.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
June 17, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: My attention has just been called to the following dispatch (published in your issue of yesterday) of Major General Halleck, commanding enemy's forces, which, coming from such a source, is most remarkable in one respect—that it contains as many misrepresentations as lines:

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1862.—The following dispatch was received this afternoon at the War Department:

"HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS,
"June 4, 1862.

"*Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

"Gen. Pope, with 40,000 men, is thirty miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy hard. He already reports 10,000 prisoners and deserters from the enemy, and 15,000 stand of arms captured."

Thousands of the enemy are throwing away their arms. A farmer says that when Beauregard learned that Col. Elliott had cut the railroad on his line of retreat he became frantic, and told his men to save themselves the best way they could.

We have captured nine locomotives and a number of cars One of the former is already repaired, and is running today. Several more will be in running order in two or three days.

The result is all I could possibly desire.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major General Commanding.

[*Mobile Evening News.*

Gen. Pope did not "push hard" upon me with 40,000 men, 30 miles from Corinth on the 4th inst; for my troops occupied a defensive line in rear of "Twenty Mile Creek," less than 20 miles from Corinth, until the 18th inst., when the want of good water induced me to retire at my leisure, to a better position; moreover, if Gen. Pope had attempted at any time during the retreat from Corinth, to "push hard" upon me, I would have given him such a lesson as would have checked his ardor; but he was careful to advance only after my troops had retired from each successive position.

The retreat was conducted with great order and precision, doing much credit to the officers and men under my orders, and must be looked upon in every respect, by the country, as equivalent to a brilliant victory.

Gen. Pope must certainly have dreamed of taking 10,000 prisoners, and 15,000 stand of arms; for we positively never lost them; about one or two hundred prisoners would probably cover all the prisoners he took, and about five hundred damaged muskets, all the arms he got; these belonged to a convalescent camp, (four miles South of Corinth,) evacuated during the night, and were overlooked on account of the darkness. The actual number of prisoners taken during the retreat was about equal on both sides, and they were but few.

Major-General Halleck must be a very credulous man indeed to believe the absurd story of "that farmer."—He ought to know that the burning of two or more cars on a railroad is not sufficient to make "Beauregard frantic" and ridiculous! especially when I expected every moment to hear of the capture of his marauding party, whose departure from Farmington had been communicated to me the day before, and I had given in consequence all necessary orders; but a part of my forces passed Booneville an hour before the arrival of Colonel Elliott's command, and the other part arrived just in time to drive it away and liberate the convalescents captured; unfortunately however not in time to save four of the sick, who were barbarously consumed in the station house! Let Col. Elliott's name descend to infamy as the author of such a revolting deed. Gen. Halleck *did not* capture *nine* locomotives. It was only by the accidental destruction of a bridge before some trains passed, that he got *seven* engines in a damaged condition, the cars having been burnt by my orders.

It is indeed lamentable to see how little our enemies respect truth and justice when speaking of their military operations, especially when, through inability or over-confidence, they meet deserved failure.

If the result be "all he desired," it can be said he is easily satisfied; it remains to be seen whether his Government and people will be of like opinion.

I attest that all we lost at Corinth and during the retreat, would not amount to one day's expenses of his army.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The London Times in its City article of the 28th of May remarks:

The mercantile advices from New York this week indicate, and all the speculative wildness on the Stock Exchange consequent upon the flood of paper currency, an increasing feeling of alarm and discouragement among the leading merchants and financiers. Each new victory is followed by the discovery that the people in the vanquished district are unanimously opposed to the Washington Government, and that no obedience can be obtained from them except such as is enforced by strong military power. "Thus far," it is said, "no Union feeling whatever has been discovered in the South—and it is now no longer expected." The loss of life on both sides were beginning to be felt among the families of every part of the country; and it is probable that for extent of misery there has rarely in the history of the world been a struggle presenting more cruel results.

Speculators and contractors, however, continue apparently in high spirits. No tax bill has yet been passed, and the politicians, it is said, seem to have arrived at the conclusion that any attention to that point is unnecessary. "The people, in fact, think that in paper money they have found the philosopher's stone." In the absence of the ordinary commercial demand, money is universally forced into Government stocks, which experience new inflation on every telegram announcing that the rebellion must at length positively be "crushed out" in the course of a few further days.

The New York correspondent writes in the same vein. We quote:

* * * The North is thrown off its balance by the war and the war fever, and the rapid succession of palpitating events. France and England seem to be of no more account in its eyes than the two Carolinas. The triumphs of their fellow citizens are small in comparison with those which they expect to achieve over the foreigner. Meantime, the Government steam engine continues to pour out paper dollars as fast as they can be printed, based on the scarcity of the national credit, and on nothing else, and that, in its turn, based on a tax bill which has not yet been passed. The expected evacuation of Richmond would cause the war to be transferred into the Cotton States and the realms of yellow fever, to outlive the summer, and afford the European Powers another opportunity of intervention.

A correspondent of the *Times* (Mr. Spence) thus writes on the subject with special reference to "the fall of New Orleans, and its effects on the Southern cause:"

To the Editor of the Times—SIR.—The fall of New Orleans cannot but surprise those who have received recent assurances of the ample strength of its defences and the ability of its gunboats and floating batteries to repel any attack. This very confidence seems to have been fatal; for the Southern fleet, or so much of it as rendered the rest powerless, appears to have ascended the river to Fort Wright, and was therefore 800 miles away when so greatly needed at home. Unquestionably this is the most injurious blow the South has received, and in the present state of affairs it is of interest to ascertain its real proportions, and the effect it will produce. Prestige is, indeed, of little concern to men who are sacrificing their lives and property to prevent the subjugation of their country, but the material loss is important, the workshops of that city can ill be spared, and this success will reinforce those Northern delusions on which reason had begun to break, and thus will greatly tend to prolong the war.

A serious result, not unlikely to follow in the end, will be the forcing of the entire length of the Mississippi.—The supporters of the North appear to hold that some very dire result would flow from this. They describe that river as an artery, to open which would be fatal to the existence of the Southern cause, or as a great highway for the enemy into the heart of the country. In reality, the Southern States consist of two regions—one, lying West of that river, Texas, Arkansas and part of Louisiana, altogether apart from the serious operations of the war. The States which form the actual field of the contest occupy an enormous compact space, a rude square, bounded on two of its sides by the Atlantic and the Gulf; on the other two by the Ohio and the Mississippi. Hence the latter, so far from being an arterial stream in the centre of the system, is, as regards this contest, a boundary line, and will simply place the States that lie upon it in the position which those of the East occupy on the ocean. All the large rivers that intersect the country below Cairo run from the West into the Mississippi, and instead of bringing an enemy into the heart of the country, would carry him away from it.

It is true that if a series of years could be devoted to the conquest of the South this river would become invaluable as a road to the various points of departure for the interior. In that view of the case, too, each town occupied would represent a further step in the long reckoning. But in forming a judgment of this war the condition must be kept constantly in view—time and cost. Unless made quickly the conquest can never be made. The patience of Europe, shut out from two-thirds of the American coast, and deprived of materials absolutely essential to its industry, is now becoming exhausted. Whatever the rank assignation we are expected to exhibit, for the fortitude with which our workmen are to smile upon a diet of bread and water, it is very certain this will not long suit the French temperament. In that country Mexico is a political question. It is one that was never yet safely trifled with. The politicians of Washington could hardly assume that the Governments of Europe would permit hundreds of thousands of their people to exist in compulsory idleness and want for just so many years as their convenience might dictate. It has been their plea, in reply to this, that the time would be short—a few months, ninety days. This is their engagement to Europe, and they must keep it.

The question of costs is of still more certain effect.—According to the latest estimate presented to Congress, the North is plunging into debt at the rate of half of our national debt per annum. After allowing for the existing income, $3 000,000 per day, borrowed at seven per cent. interest, will work out that incredible result. No such reckless gambling with the industry of future years was ever recorded of any people. Congress, too, employs itself in framing bills of confiscation to allure and sweeten the return of peace, while the famous Tax Bill, that was to hold out some promise of a provision for payment, appears all but certain to be thrown over the session.

Omitting some details concerning which our readers are, of course, better informed than the writer, Mr. Spence, can be, we give his opinions as follows:

In considering the aspect of the main Federal operations, it is necessary to keep in view that the real hardships of the war are yet unknown to them. They have traveled, so far, as cabin passengers, and have fought under the wing of gunboats; but before such a country is subdued, many a footsore march must be made to battle fields away from rivers. The commissariat and the hospital services have not yet spoken out.

The truth is, that during the past winter the Northern people, having no external hope, applied themselves to form an army with admirable energy and great success. The Southerners, on the other hand, were thoroughly convinced that the pressure of the blockade and its inefficiency, as reported by all the European Consuls to their respective Governments, would enforce an intervention of the Great Powers. This conviction lulled them into inaction, especially in the West, and the consequences were plain at the commencement of operations. The delusion passed away, the reality aroused them to action, and we see the result in the relative condition of the main armies. At the end of the summer their effective forces will probably be the more numerous of the two. That some positions have been badly held and some mistakes committed can not be surprising. We judge with a European standard, but the half disciplined, whether of the North or South, cannot be expected to operate with the judgment or resist with the firmness of professional soldiers.

Here is a people shut out from the world, deprived of all the comforts of life, starting without tools, money, credit, ships, or soldiers, disappointed in their political calculations, their commerce annihilated, the value of their property extinguished, over matched in men and means of warfare, assailed with torrents of abuse, and depressed by a long course of adverse advents. In the face of such difficulties as these they have now 350,000 men under arms, and in the two great actions of the war they have taken home the prisoners and the guns. Is this the scheming of a few ambitious men, or is it the movement of a resolute people? And if such a people are to be subjugated, and such a country is to be held as a conquered province to gratify the ambition or swell the profits of others, for whom are liberty and self-government to be reserved?

But such an event may be regarded as an impossibility. The power of a resolute people against regular armies has often been proved on a small scale—La Vendee, Switzerland, the Tyrol, Holland has exemplified; on a scale such as this, what army, American or European, could deal with it? New Orleans is taken only in name; its trade was gone and its people are unchanged. By a singular fatality its people has no chance to fight for it—a keen humiliation to a race whose courage amounts to recklessness of life. All this will not make them loyal. In every community there will be found some few craven spirits to run up the flag of the conqueror or trade with his sutlers. But in every country the great majority have some respect for the land of their birth, and, whatever the original sentiments, they cannot welcome those who come to rule it as a conquered province. The people of New York are elated, naturally; but they forget the fact that their own city fell into our hands in a manner not more glorious. New York and the Hudson were quite as important to the colonists as New Orleans and the Mississippi are now; yet our possession of them had no effect in subduing the country; and in spite of it the "rebels" obtained their independence. Why may not the same result follow now?

I am, sir, your obedient servant, S.

Liverpool, May 16.

CHARLESTON ITEMS.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 23d says that nothing of importance had occurred on James' Island since Saturday.

From twelve to fourteen vessels are reported outside, and one of them had the boldness to run close in shore and open fire on Morris' Island. Fort Sumter replied and fired two shots, when the enemy's gunboat put back.

The French war vessel *Renaudin* was still lying off the Bar Sunday afternoon.

Another flag of truce came from the enemy Sunday morning. Its object we could not learn, but suppose it was to bring clothing and medicines for the prisoners in our hands.

GUN BOATS.—On Saturday last, about 3 P. M., one of the Yankee gunboats off this port, crossed the bar at or near the ship channel, and came up along the beach of Morris' Island, keeping up a constant fire of shells at the sand hills and other objects on the above island, until she had discharged some twenty rounds, when she turned about and went to sea.

CAPTURES BY THE ENEMY.—Before daylight on Friday, the 20th inst., two Yankee barges, containing about thirty men, went up the Santee River to the steam pounding mill and captured the schr. Louisa and crew with a cargo of 147 bales Cotton, the steam tug Treaty, (a small propeller boat used for towing on the Santee River) and two lighters belonging to the mill, partly loaded with rough rice. There was one negro man in the steam tug. They then took their prizes out to the blockading fleet, leaving the steam mill unharmed. The Captain of the Louisa escaped by being at the residence of Mr. Tilton, about six hundred yards from the mill.

FEELING IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE.—Col. McClellan, commanding a battalion of East Tennessee cavalry at Corinth, with a part of the Kentucky cavalry and Texas Rangers, the whole under command of Col. Adams, recently passed through portions of North Alabama and Middle Tennessee. He represents that the people are firm as a rock, devoted to the cause of the Confederacy, and longing to have the invaders expelled. The Federal depredations in the Tuscumbia valley have been intolerable, and have stirred up great exasperation against them in the hearts of the people. In Middle Tennessee, the troops and their horses were abundantly provided for by the spontaneous liberality of the people, as they carried no tents, cooking utensils or provisions. They captured some seventy prisoners.

In lower East Tennessee, Col. McClellan spent a night at the house of an old gentleman, whom the Federals had robbed of about seven thousand pounds of bacon, which he was on the point of shipping to Georgia. He was away from home, but his wife displayed the most bitter feeling against the thieves and marauders. She said: "I wish I was the mother of a million sons that they might drive the scoundrels out of the country."—*Memphis Appeal.*

The Prodigious McClellan.

It is now some seven or eight weeks since McClellan represented himself to be pursuing a routed, fugitive and demoralized army—which he intended to "push to the wall." It was doubted whether they could be arrested and rallied to make even a show of a defence of Richmond! If they attempted to stand before the city they would be captured or dispersed at a blow! It would be impossible for them to check the victorious march of his invincible legions! Such were the bombastic terms in which the Yankee General trumpeted his advance on Richmond. For more than a month now he has been within sight of the smoke from our chimneys. Three weeks ago to-day, he was offered an opportunity of taking the city by battle, if he could. Instead of leaping at the opportunity, as was to be expected from his boasts and pledges, he dodged and skulked and retreated like a hunted Indian in the everglades and morasses of the Chickahominy. And there he keeps himself. How do the conceited and vain-glorious Yankee nation relish this sort of performance by their greatest General, with their crack army! It is eleven months since McClellan took charge of this multitude of braves, who, if the accounts are to be credited, have been panting all the time for battle. The war itself was to be closed up in ninety days from the time he took command. Yet, all this while he has made but one attack, and that upon the rear guard of a moving army—and in that he got whipped. We hear every day what the Yankees think of this incomparable man of war, but we would like to know what he thinks of himself!—*Rich. Whig.*

The Lines Around Richmond.

The *Dispatch* of the 24th inst. has the following:

The comparative quiet and peace so long reigning at our lines have not been disturbed for the past few days by any event worthy of more than passing mention; skirmishing has been constant daily at divers points, but in no instance have these encounters in the timber resulted in anything more than the capture of a few prisoners and the extinction of the enemy's hopes to advance. Great boldness have characterized the doings of our men in these daily adventures—some few have been rash enough to penetrate the outer camps of the foe, and having driven everything before them returned with trophies of every imaginable description. Brave and characteristic as these episodes were, they have all been discountenanced by officers, and properly so; for picket duty is dangerous enough in itself, and does not call for or need (save by orders) any of those dashing feats commendable and common on the battle field. But not only in the infantry arm of the service have our men proved themselves superior to the foe—the artillery have amused themselves greatly, and practiced with much accuracy and effect upon the numerous breast, field, and horn works thrown up on the Federal front. Since Capt. Dabney's efforts on Friday last, with heavy pieces, which caused a ludicrous stampede from Federal artillery and infantry camps, it was surmised that their obnoxious presence would no longer disgrace the lovely face of the landscape on the north bank of the Chickahominy; yet, numerous and impudent as ever, they again appeared in working parties on Saturday and Monday, presenting fair scope and practice for some artillerists, who, moving deliberately to the front, near Garnett's farm, shelled the enemy from their excavations, and expedited their departure from the knolls and woods with much effect. Shells from our pieces could be plainly seen bursting among the enemy, and although they bravely withstood our cannonade for some short time, expecting the arrival of U. S. artillery, no relief came, and they laudably imitated the race of their friends on Friday last. The artillery of the enemy, though admirably worked and served when not face to face with ours, is handled with uncommon wildness and imprecision when any of our batteries appear to dispute the ground.—Hence little damage is usually done, and the cost or results is merely a useless expenditure of powder. Brisk artillery fire was maintained by the foe upon our outposts on the Mechanicsville road yesterday, but, although the range of some half-dozen shells was determined with great mathematical nicety, a few fell harmlessly, unexploded, while the fragments of another slightly wounded a negro employed upon some one of our works. Two shells damaged one of our breastworks slightly, but more than this no damage was done in this quarter.

Dense columns of smoke were ascending over the enemy's position yesterday—various reasons were assigned for this unusual spectacle, but the true cause is best known to those of our chiefs in command. It would not be wise in us, perhaps, even to hazard a conjecture.

The Petersburg *Express* of the same date says:—

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—Gentlemen connected with the army, who came over yesterday afternoon by the Richmond train, report that McClellan is falling back, and burning his fortifications as he leaves them. This is a strange proceeding, if true, after the repeated war bulletins, which the General has issued to the North, that he would press the enemy to the wall, and be in Richmond in a few days. Our telegraphic intelligence from Richmond makes no reference to such a move on the part of McClellan as given above.

From the Petersburg Express.

From McClellan's Army.

We have conversed with a gentleman who has recently left the immediate rear of McClellan's army. He saw in the hands of McClellan's sutlers Philadelphia papers of last Thursday. They contain full accounts of the "guerrilla raid" of Gen. Stuart, and confess to much loss of property, and the taking of several prisoners by our troops. These papers state that the train which was fired upon at Tunstall's contained three Brigadier-Generals, many Colonels, and several Captains and Lieutenants. They acknowledge that several were killed, but that the loss of life was not so great as it would have been, had the men on this occasion rode on top of the cars as had been their custom, instead of inside. They deny that the engineer was killed. They congratulate themselves that the "guerrilla band," headed by the rebel Stuart, did not go to the White House, on the Pamunkey, instead of Garlick's Landing. At the White House were several millions worth Commissary stores, while four miles above, where the "rebels" did go, the stores were comparatively valueless. They say they took a rebel prisoner, who had not seen a drop of whiskey for many months. This they infer from the fact that as soon as he did come across the sacred article at a sutler's tent, he became beastly drunk, and revealed many important facts, which the Yankees claim will prove of great importance to them. Many other ridiculous lies are related, and strong threats are thrown out as to what the Yankees will do, if the visit should be repeated. As an evidence of their chagrin at the surprise, they have arrested several prominent citizens of New Kent county, and sent them to Fortress Monroe.

Among the number we hear the names of Dr. Harrison and Mr. Pearce. The latter is Commonwealth's Attorney for the counties of New Kent and Charles City.

The Yankees themselves admit a loss in the two day's fight at Seven Pines, in killed, wounded, missing and *demoralized*, of 11,000. Casey's division has been completely lost to the Federal service. Such as survived the terrible conflicts, were so demoralized, that McClellan has caused them to be paid off and dismissed from the service. This information is obtained from a sutler in the Federal service, and is given to us as entirely reliable.

Our informant visited the battle field the day after the fight, and says he hopes to be spared the pain of ever again witnessing such scenes. The dead, the dying and the wounded, were to be seen in all directions for miles, and many days elapsed before they were perceptibly diminished. The officers nor privates of the Federal army do not attempt to disguise the fact that it was a terrible blow to them, and such an one as they do not wish to see again repeated during the war.

The Yankees claim to have a force of 200,000 on the Chickahominy, but our informant knows this to be a gross exaggeration. At all event, be it what it may, it is positively known that they do not contemplate a march to Richmond by this route unless aid can be secured from the river. They have sent for Porter's mortar fleet and with this and the co-operation of Burnside, they hope to reduce the batteries at Drewry's Bluff. The great body of McClellan's forces are massed on both sides of the Chickahominy, and in daily fear of an attack.

The Skirmish Near Harrisonburg—Another Bull Run Retreat—Rich Description of the Scene.

The Shenandoah Valley correspondent of the New York *Times*, in his letter dated Harrisonburg, 7th inst., describes the pursuit of Jackson and the attack upon the rear guard of his army near Harrisonburg. The following extract will be found particularly interesting:

A scout came in and reported that out two miles were forty or fifty Rebel cavalry and a few infantry, that the horses and men were too tired to either run or fight, and could be easily captured. "We'll have a little fun, then; would you like to see it?" said the Colonel, (Wyndham,) turning to me. The next minute the bugle sounded "to horse." * * * The Colonel ordered Captain Shelmire's company to the front, not as skirmishers, but as the advance, for so much did he rely on the thorough scouting it was supposed the woods had undergone that he neglected this customary precaution. On rode the column, with sabre at shoulder and carbine ready. Very soon a few scattering shots could be heard in front, and as it was necessary to know what was going on, I galloped up.—An orderly came thundering past. "What is the matter?" "There's trouble ahead, and I'm going for reinforcements." Not dreaming from the scattering nature of the fire that there was any immediate danger, I was jogging leisurely along in the centre of the cavalcade when the head came charging down upon us. "Fall back! Fall back! Ashby's cavalry and Jackson's whole army are coming." It was scarcely a time for remonstrance, when the chances were that if one escaped the pursuing foe he'd be ridden down by his retreating friends, and I drew my mare to a sort of side-path in the woods, and began to pick my way back as best I could. I am sorry to say it, but "such an utter scene of route and demoralization as then ensued I never before witnessed." I can imagine what Bull Run was.—Our long cavalcade, those in the rear and even in the centre, utterly ignorant of what the exact danger was that threatened, galloped wildly, as for their lives, and hurling in their precipitate flight, sabres, carbines, blankets, and everything else to the earth that could possibly add an ounce to their weight. Through the woods they tore, and out to an open space, where a hill offered its broad brow to re-form them. "Halt here, men, for the love of the mothers that bore you, if not for your own manhood's sake!" But no; officers galloped after men, shouting "halt, halt!" but savagely spurring their own steeds, and on dashes the chaotic mass of horsemen, as though the arch fiend was after them. And it is only forty or fifty of Ashby's cavalry after all! for here they halt on the crest of this rough, rocky hill, discharging their carbines and revolvers at the back of us retreating stragglers, as our horses go sliding down. A few of our men halt on the position from whence they started, but the majority go plunging into town shouting, "Our regiment is all captured and cut to pieces, and we're the only one's left." And a precious set of cowards you are, cavalry gentlemen, if your own story be true, to have bought your worthless existence by sacrificing the lives of your comrades and the honor of the flag ye bear.

THE WORK IN KENTUCKY.—According to the Louisville *Democrat*, a portion of Col. Morgan's men continue actively engaged in Kentucky. Capt. Ferguson's company has been doing good work at Tompkinsville, Monroe county, where they routed a company of Federals, capturing several prisoners and a number of arms and cavalry equipments. Capt. Hamilton has also had a brush with a company of Pennsylvania cavalry recently, in which both commanders were killed.

From the London Times May 27.

The Prince of Wales in the Holy Land.

The Prince of Wales and his suite left Jerusalem on Thursday, April 10, at three o'clock in the afternoon, encamping at Bethel, and proceeding the following day by Shiloh to Nablous, arriving on the eve of the Samaritan passover. After visiting Jacob's well in the morning, the whole party ascended Mount Garizim in the evening, and there witnessed the ancient ceremony, the only direct vestige of the Jewish Passover.

The whole Samaritan community were assembled on a terrace just short of the summit. About an hour before sunset the prayers began, and six sheep, tended by young men in white garments, appeared among the crowd. As the sun sank behind the western ridge, the young men burst into a wild chant, drew their long bright knives, and brandished them in the air. In a moment the sheep were thrown on their backs and the knives drawn across their throats. In the stream of blood which poured from them the young men dipped their fingers, and marked the foreheads and noses of all the children.

Next came the skinning and roasting—the first in a trough, the second in a hole prepared for the purpose.

The Prince and most of his suite returned to the tents, one or two remaining through the night on the mountain top to witness the "feast," which was eaten in haste in the early morning by the Samaritans, girded and shod and with staves in their hands.

Sunday, April 13, the royal party remained at Nablous, and Divine services was performed in the tents by Professor Stanley, who preached on the Epistle for the day.

From Nablous they descended from the hills of Samaria to the plain of Esdraelon and Megiddo, and encamped on the 15th of April at the foot of Mount Carmel, crossing the plains to Acre on the following day.

Here the Prince was received by the Governor of Acre, the seashore being lined with troops. Proceeding over the hills of Galilee, they reached Nazareth by Good Friday, Professor Stanley performing Divine service and preaching.

On Saturday, April 19th, half-way between Mount Tabor and Tiberias, his Royal Highness was entertained by a famous Bedouin Chief, Agyle Aga, who had protected the Christians during the massacres of 1860. The repast was served in the Arab style, and the Chief was much gratified by the Prince's visit.

At sunset on Easter eve the first view of the sea of Galilee broke upon the party. The tents were pitched by the old walls of Tiberias, on the very edge of the lake, and here, on Easter day, Prof. Stanley, after the usual service and a sermon on St. John xxi., administered the Holy Communion to all the party.

On Monday, April 21, they explored the shores of the lake northwards, and then mounted to Safed, where they passed the night. The following day they reached Kedesh Naphtali, whence they came down into the valley of the Lake of Merom, and halted at midday on the hill of Dan, at the first source of the Jordan.

The rest of the week was spent in crossing the plain of Abel Bethmaachach to the great crusading castle of Belfort, and exploring the banks of the Litany.

On Sunday, April 27th, Divine service was, as usual, performed, at Rasheya, by Professor Stanley.

On Monday they reached Damascus, all the authorities coming out to meet the Prince, who spent the following day in visiting the antiquities of the town and its bazaars.

The Prince also received a visit from Abdel Kader.

Between Damascus and Beyrout the royal party halted at Baalbec, spending Sunday, May 4th, among the ruins, in a portion of which Professor Stanley held the service and preached.

The Richmond Hospitals.

Now that the confusion & exageration incident to the rush of the wounded from the field of battle is over, it is possible to form something like an accurate estimate of our casualities. This will reach, from all I can gather, 2,500 in killed, wounded and missing. Many of the wounds are slight, and few comparatively will terminate fatally; not more than 20 per cent. will be disabled for future service.

A wonderous Providence seems to have protected our troops amid the shower of shot and shell, and to have mercifully diverted from the citadels of life the deathly missiles which flew so thick and fast, and struck down so many in hand, and arm, and foot. Here and there we see a shattered thigh, a ghastly rent in breast or abdomen, a shocking fissure in the skull; but the wounds are for the most part finger, hand, arm or flesh wounds, rarely demanding aught but time and careful nursing. This last is abundantly provided.

The condition of the hospitals in and about Richmond is highly creditable to the Medical Department, and gratifying to the friends and relatives of the sick and suffering. The sick have for the most part been removed to Danville, Petersburg, Farmville, and other places, and their couches given to the wounded. Several stores and public warehouses have been extemporized into hospitals, and numberless private houses have been thrown open for the comfort of the soldier. The citizens of Richmond have generously furnished every convenience of food and clothing; in many cases have lent their trusty family servants, and in some instances have given their personal attention by the bed side of the brave sufferers. If anything, there are too many attendants in places for a sick chamber; and I fear many are suffering for want of quiet and rest. There is reason to deprecate the presence of so many young ladies and girls, who crowd around the sick pallet, without being able to administer any real aid, at the expense of all delicacy, and to the annoyance of physician and patient. Unfortunately, the wounded from different States and regiments are scattered promiscuously among the thirty different hospitals of the city, rendering it exceedingly difficult for friends to find them. It is much to be desired that the wounded from the different States be sent to their respective hospitals, and the Medical Director of the army, Surgeon D. C. DeLeon, has promised us on all future occasions to order the Carolinians to the hospital at Manchester. This can accommodate three hundred. By removing all the sick to our hospital in Petersburg, as was done on Saturday last, Manchester can be reserved exclusively for the casualties of battles—an advantage, too, in hygienic point of view, as the wounded are thus removed from the reach of disease, which might complicate and augment their sufferings. Our Manchester hospital is under the charge of Dr. Middleton Mitchell, assisted by Drs F. L. Parker, Bissell, Jenkins, P. P. Butler and G. M. Waddell.

We are truly fortunate in having associated with us so eminent a surgeon as Dr. Michel. His reputation draws to our roof others besides our own people, and is a guarantee to all at home, that their friends are in kind and skillful hands. It was no small tribute to his skill that of all the galaxy of medical talent in and around Richmond, he was selected by General Johnston as his physician, and sent for from the battle field at dead of night to attend his wounds. By virtue of his acknowledged skill, too, his visits to other hospitals are always welcomed by the surgeons in charge, and he thus finds easy access to our Carolina soldiers who are desirous of consulting him. Again and again he has been called in for consultation at the desire of the patient, and frequently on the part of the surgeon in charge. Many of his former pupils are on duty here, and, of course, gladly draw upon his counsel and direction. Aby assisted by Dr. Parker, the surgical treatment at Manchester has been signally successful. Out of over one hundred cases, but one has yet died, and but a single amputation has been performed, not because of the slight character of the wounds, for there are several compound fractures of the elbow, thigh and wrist, two horrible skull fissures, and a fearfully mangled arm, besides many wounds in chest and abdomen and foot.

But Dr. Michael is an advocate for conservative surgery, and the statistics of the Manchester hospital will, I am confident, illustrate the soundness of the policy.—It cannot fail to quiet anxious hearts at home, to know that medical skill is busying itself to save life and limb, and not merely to save one at the sacrifice of the other. Our energies are at present directed to a plan for securing greater comfort to our officers. There is no distinct provision for these in our hospitals, though they are received there. Boarding in the city is enormously high, and it is not always agreeable, even where it is possible, to burden a family for weeks with the constant attention and care necessary to the wounded. I have, therefore, secured some very comfortable rooms over the Banks of Virginia and the Farmers' Bank, adjacent to the American Hotel, and are fitting them up for 20 or 30 officers. Those desiring it, can have their own servants, and get their meals at the hotel. Others can pay a moderate board, only enough to defray expenses, and be provided for by a steward and servants in their employ. The location is central, too, and a convenient place for officers to confer with their respective commands.

A list of our wounded and sick, and their localities, will be kept there, and we advise all strangers coming to Richmond to call at the office for such information as they desire. Dr. Middleton Michel will have medical charge of it. Let me here solicit a continuance of the aid in money and supplies so generously furnished us last year. All remittances to be sent to Dr. Le Borde, at Columbia, and all articles for sale trans-

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which can cheer and relieve the wounded, and things to *eat* are quite as acceptable for these as things to wear.

BOYCE W. BARNWELL, Jr.,
For South Carolina Hospital Association.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE—ARRIVAL OF A SPLENDID STEAMSHIP.—The British steamship Memphis, Captain Cruikshank, from Liverpool, via Nassau, N. P., arrived here yesterday. She has on board a most valuable cargo of British goods, being precisely such as we most sorely need at the present juncture. The Memphis had the misfortune, while coming into port on Monday, to get ashore on the beach of Sullivan's Island, where she remained several hours, but was finally towed off by the steamers Marion and Etiwan. When she first got aground she was approached by one of the blockaders, which fired a number of shells, most of which struck on Sullivan's Island, but none of them hit the ship. The Yankee gunboat was finally driven off by a rifled gun on Fort Beauregard, which discharged but one shot at her, when she retired. The Memphis is a new iron ship, on her first voyage, and was built at Dumbarton, on the Clyde, is a most sightly vessel, of good speed, about 800 tons register, but is capable of carrying the cargo of many a vessel of 1200 tons. She made the passage from Liverpool to Nassau in 16½ days, and was boarded off Abaco by the Yankee steamer Quaker City. Left at Nassau, on the 19th inst., the steamships Hero, Herald, Nashville, (now Thos. L. Wragg,) Lloyds, Kate, and others. The Cecile had left Nassau some days previous to the 19th for some unknown port. The Yankee cruisers kept up quite a sharp blockade off Nassau, and board nearly all vessels bound in or going out. The Hon. Mr. Ward, late Minister to China, and Major Bateman, came passengers in the Memphis.

Charleston Courier, 24th inst.

From Charleston.

We copy the following items from the Charleston papers of the 24th inst:

NEWS FROM THE COAST.—On Sunday two of the enemy's gunboats came up the river as far as Simons' Bluff and opened fire upon the troops encamped near the place. The Marion Artillery retired with their two supporting infantry companies of Col. McColloch's regiment, out of reach of the heavy fire of the boats, when the enemy landed and burnt the camp equipage, tents, &c., of the infantry companies. There were no casualties to report.

The intelligence from James' Island reports all quiet. Work was going on briskly, and everything in good order.—*Courier.*

Passengers by the steamship Memphis report that the British Government has made a peremptory demand upon the Yankee authorities for the surrender of the British steamer Bermuda, captured as a prize some time ago.—*Mercury.*

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Lord Lyons.

We very much doubt whether this nobleman will ever return to Washington as Ambassador from the Court of St. James. During his whole residence there, he has shown a most plentiful lack of brains, and a disposition to make himself a partisan of Seward, even before that functionary made any advances. This is not exactly the man to represent a neutral power, at a belligerent Court; but it might have passed off very well, and he not taken the step which the New York *Herald* says he has taken, and which, contrary to our former opinion, we now believe he has taken.

Lord Russell, it will be recollected, said some time in March, that this war would end in ninety days. Seward had no doubt persuaded him that within that time he would "crush the rebellion." The ninety days have elapsed, and the rebellion is not crushed; neither is the war at an end. In the meantime Lancashire is starving—one hundred thousand paupers in that county alone, exist upon public charity. Three hundred thousand more, not belonging to the public, are likely to die for the want of bread. It has been discovered that Indian cotton will not do, and that none but cotton from the Confederate States will. The highwayman's bargain concluded between Seward and Russell cannot be carried into effect. Seward has Beaufort and New Orleans, yet he sends no cotton. Every day the truth becomes plainer. No cotton can be had except with the consent of the planters. Even though Seward subjugate the whole South, he cannot redeem his pledge, because he cannot get the cotton. The only possible way to obtain it is to acknowledge our independence, drive the Yankee thieves from our ports, and throw them back into our hands, breaking up the blockade, and forbidding its re-establishment. Then our planters will send the British ships as much cotton as they can carry. They will never send them a bale as long as the Yankees hold possession of the ports.

It is at such a time that this chuckle-headed nobleman goes to England as a partizan of Seward to prevail on the Cabinet to give Seward more time, and to represent that in a little while the rebellion must be crushed. He cannot see that the crushing of the rebellion will not advance the cause of Great Britain in the least; but will be, on the contrary, the means of rendering the purchase of cotton in this country forever impossible. It is probable that Lord Russell is as blind as he is; but Lord Derby and Mr. D'Israeli are not blind. They know the suffering in the manufacturing districts, and to what it is ascribable. They know that whatever pledges Seward has given cannot be redeemed. Unless, then, Lord Russell abandon the league with Seward, he will be pressed by these men until he resigns, and Lord Lyons go with him. If he changes his policy, he will also change his Ministry at Washington. So Lyons stands a fair chance of staying at home when he gets there.

Nothing could be more adverse to British interests than the subjugation of the South by the North and the restoration of the cotton culture. By means of high tariffs and export duties on cotton, the North would soon have a monopoly, and a monopoly of manufactures would soon follow. Great Britain would be driven out of every market in the world.

CELEBRATED RINGOLD'S BATTERY.—The battery captured from Shields, in his late engagement with Gen. Jackson, we learn, was the celebrated battery commanded by the lamented Ringold, in Mexico. Thus have we, by the valor of our troops, been placed in possession of both the Bragg and Ringold Batteries.

Rich. Examiner.

An Artillery Duel.

Quite a brisk engagement, which was protracted through some two or three hours, came off last Friday forenoon between a couple of Yankee gunboats and a battery of Confederate artillery. These gunboats, one of which was supposed to be the Galena, and another unknown, proceeded up James river to the vicinity of Drewry's Bluff, throwing a shower of shell into the woods on the Chesterfield side for the benefit of imaginary sharp shooters. Captain French's fine battery from Stafford county, being not more than a hundred miles off, soon reached an eligible position on the bluff of the river, and unlimbering, opened upon the piratical craft with fine effect. Every shot from our trusty Parrott guns went direct to the object aimed at, striking so fairly and squarely that the concussion could be distinctly heard by our boys. Matters then progressed for two hours or more, when the gunboats became more than satisfied, and turned their prows towards City Point. The only injury sustained on our side was caused by the bursting of a gun, which seriously wounded Wm. D. Jackson, of Stafford. He is now at the Confederate Hospital, Washington street, in this city, and doing well. The gunboats are extremely anxious to give the Drewry's Bluff batteries another trial, but their fears predominate, and they cannot screw their courage up to the "sticking point."

Petersburg Express, 23d inst.

From the New York Herald June 17th, 1862.

The Blockade off Wilmington, N. C.

BOSTON, June 16, 1862.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, on board the gunboat Chippewa, off Wilmington, writes under date of June 4, as follows:—

The Mount Vernon, Captain Gleason, has just come over from Fort Caswell with the information that the State of Georgia has captured the rebel steamer Gordon, owned in Charleston, and sent her to New York. The Gordon is a fine steamer, and can make her seventeen knots. Eight of her crew jumped overboard from the State of Georgia and tried to escape, but were recaptured, and the crowd which had collected to receive them were shelled by the Victoria, dispersing them—They soon returned with a litter, bearing off two killed or wounded. [The Gordon, alias Nassau, has already arrived at New York. The killing or wounding of the two men will be news to those who witnessed the shelling.] It is ascertained from the Gordon's crew that an iron steamer, with ten or fourteen Armstrong guns, was fitting out at Nassau and about ready to convoy the six or seven small steamers into Wilmington. A fight may soon be expected.

The North Carolina, propeller, which went out about three months ago, was to be back the 10th of this month. She took out a cargo worth about $150,000, and is expected with a heavy one in return. She is owned partly in Wilmington and partly New York."

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Lord Lyons.

We very much doubt whether this nobleman will ever return to Washington as Ambassador from the Court of St. James. During his whole residence there, he has shown a most plentiful lack of brains, and a disposition to make himself a partisan of Seward, even before that functionary made any advances. This is not ex

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1862.

THE reports in reference to foreign mediation, to assume in due course the form of intervention, become every day more rife.

Where there is so much smoke, there is probably some fire. Where so much is said about intervention or mediation, there is beyond doubt a good deal thought about it, especially as the circumstances of the world are such as inevitably turn the attention of the European as well as the American world in that direction.

That anything has been done is not supposable, for if anything had been done officially, our own authorities could not have remained in ignorance of it, nor could our own people have been long left to depend upon mere conjecture, or upon hearsay at third hand. Recognition would be an official act, openly communicated, and only duly consummated by the accrediting on the part of the recognising power of a minister to reside near our government and carry on the official intercourse, and maintain the official relations usual between friendly powers. This could not be done in a corner, or be unknown to one of the principal parties interested.

So many false reports get into circulation that we hardly know what to believe, especially when these reports reach us at second hand through Northern channels. Still, as people desire to know about these reports, and to form their own conclusions, we give one of them by way of a specimen, which reaches us through the Jackson *Daily Mississippian*, of the 14th instant:—

From the Daily Mississippian, 14th inst.

Yesterday we mentioned a rumor that a dispatch had gone over the wires with the somewhat startling intelligence that a plan had been proposed for the intervention of France, England and Spain, in the affairs of this country. The following are the conditions upon which the rumored intervention is to take place:

BAYOU SARA, May 12.—The following is taken from the Boston Post of the 6th:—

First—Restoration of the Union on primitive principles.

Second—General cessation of hostilities.

Third—General amnesty.

Fourth—Evacuation of the Southern ports by the United States.

Fifth—An election to be held in all the Southern States on the question of Secession, under the surveillance of England, France and Spain.

The United States accepts the first three of these propositions.

The Confederate States accept the whole.

The fact that this rumor first reaches us through the Boston Post, gives it the semblance of genuineness; and considering the further fact that it is now time for foreign powers to interfere in the American struggle if they would save from destruction those great staples upon which so many of their people are dependent, we would not be at all surprised to hear the rumor or something like it confirmed. Yet we must not rely upon any thing of the sort. After all, it may be a ruse of the enemy to cause the Southern people to relax their energies.

THE WAR has stopped many movements and closed many institutions for the time being, but it has not been able to close all, as we had reason to know this week on the occasion of a hurried visit to Raleigh, during which we availed ourself of the opportunity of visiting, for the first time, the admirable institution for the insane, and also that for the deaf, the dumb and the blind.

The Insane Asylum is indeed a noble institution, and has its seat in a noble and commanding structure. Its perfect neatness, cleanness, order and ventilation must immediately strike every visitor, who will soon be even more forcibly impressed by the complete moral ascendency which Dr. Fisher has been enabled to establish, by firm and consistent, yet kind and gentle treatment of those placed under his charge. His own imperturbable self-control is no doubt a great element of the seemingly easy control which he exerts over his wayward patients. The Insane Asylum, in its location, buildings, management and surroundings, not less than its objects, reflects merited honor upon the State. To Doctor Fisher we are under many obligations for his obliging courtesy.

The education of the deaf, the dumb and the blind, is a study of the most interesting kind, which can hardly be appreciated even, without more time than we could devote to it. To the pupils it opens up new worlds of thought and of knowledge. It may almost be said to make the deaf hear, and the blind see. The mimetic powers of some of the former is very great. With the blind the musical talent appears to be susceptible of a large measure of development, and indeed many eminent performers, both instrumental and vocal, have been blind. As an instance of the proficiency of some of the pupils, we mention that one of them, a young gentleman, performs with the greatest ease any of the feats over which so much fuss had been made in the case of blind Tom, among the rest the simultaneous playing of Yannee Doodle and the Sailor's Horn pipe, and all as a mere matter of course.

The appearance and expression of the blind is much more sad than that of the deaf mutes. Indeed the latter appeared to be rather lively and vivacious. Receiving and conveying their impressions mainly through the eye, they have habitually a quick, attentive look, while the pantomimic character of their language gives an animated cast to their countenances and actions. The staid propriety and perfect accuracy with which the blind go through the details at dinner is remarkable, so much so, indeed, that unless aware of the fact one would hardly ever dream of their being blind.

Mr. Palmer, the very excellent Superintendent of the institution, affords visitors every opportunity of judging for themselves of the operations of the institution, and of the value of the system pursued.

THE Richmond *Dispatch*, after holding out a while longer than the other Richmond papers, has had at last to yield to the pressure of the times and come down to a half sheet. We have again resumed our fair proportions, and will keep up, unless something unforeseen occurs, as for instance, should the enemy get to Wilmington, which the Lord forbid! If they should get here, and get to publishing a Daily Journal, we need not say that it would be a *bogus* affair.

Holly Springs and Manchac Captured.

The following dispatch was received by an officer of the army this morning:—

JACKSON, MISS., June 18, 1862.

"Holly Springs and Manchac have been taken by the Federals."

Holly Springs, the county seat of Marshall county, Miss., is on the Mississippi Central Railroad, 120 miles north of Jackson. Manchac, Louisiana, is a depot on the New Orleans and Jackson Road, near the head of Lake Pontchartrain.—*Daily Journal, 19th inst.*

PRESIDENT DAVIS was on a visit to Raleigh the first of this week, but returned to Richmond Wednesday.—While in Raleigh he was somewhat sick, but his illness was temporary. He looks thin, but not anything like as feeble as we had been led to suppose.

THE government having stopped all civil transportation on the railroads leading in to Richmond, the papers there are threatened with suspension for want of paper. The paper mills cannot get stock to work up. As things now stand, if they could get transportation, they could get clean cotton in this State and South Carolina, lower, taking all things into consideration, than they could get the right kind of rags equally clean and equally sorted. We hope this "blockade" will be raised before we are left wholly without Richmond papers.

MEMPHIS having been occupied by the Federals, the *Appeal* newspaper of that city has been removed to Grenada, Miss. The paper still goes by the name "*Memphis Appeal.*"

WE have a communication from "A Volunteer" complaining of the partial execution of the Conscription Law, which, he contends, has, so far, been made to bear exclusively and therefore oppressively upon those who, if any ought to have been exempted from its operation, had certainly established the best claim to such exemption. The conscription law places all able bodied men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five in the army of the Confederacy, and subject to be immediately called out; yet "A Volunteer" contends that thus far its application has simply been to those twelve months volunteers who had already done service and are further required to continue in service for two years longer, whereas, so far, those who have not done any service have not been made to do their part under the law.—He says that, hard as it has borne upon volunteers, they have submitted to it, and are doing their duty manfully, but they expect to be sustained, their labors shared, their burdens divided, and their ranks recruited by those who as yet have done nothing. This seems reasonable and right. The utmost extension of time has been given to all to volunteer in any organization they may select, but this extension has reached its limit, and the actual enrollment has commenced in this State, and has been completed in some other States.

One great evil arising from delay in putting the conscription law into operation is realized in those portions of this or any other State in danger of being occupied by the enemy. In the first instance, the opportunity of securing a certain number of men is lost to the Confederacy. It is true these sections have already given many volunteers to the cause, but it may fairly be presumed that such volunteers have, by their acts, shown that they are faithful to the cause, whereas others may be either lukewarm or wanting in firmness, and, if under the yoke of the enemy, liable to submit and go over to him. The number of men drawn by the conscription from any doubtful district or districts containing any proportion of doubtful residents, would have been a strong tie holding such districts to the Confederacy, under any circumstances of temporary occupation by the enemy or otherwise, for even the most doubtful or lukewarm would then have given hostages to the cause in the persons of friends and relatives in the Confederate army—hostages which they have not already given, and hostages which will not be given from districts occupied by the enemy.

We do not wish to be understood as saying that any important portion of any district of our State or any other State is untrue, but it would be folly to deny that there are some black sheep, as it would be useless to shut our eyes to the weakness of human nature, and its liability to yield to present pressure and be influenced by individual considerations.

We copy to-day an article from the Richmond *Enquirer* upon this subject.

WE HAVE BEFORE US the New York *Herald* of the 6th, and the Baltimore *American* of the 7th. We find little in them that has not already been anticipated.—We notice that the *American* admits and justifies the proclamation of BUTLER in reference to the ladies of N. Orleans. It refers to private letters from New Orleans and says: "The order of Gen. BUTLER in regard to the women of New Orleans, is claimed by one writer, who has good opportunities of judging, to have been an absolute necessity. The misconduct of many women was so gross as to be incapable of description in print."

The Washington Star says that a camp of instruction for fifty thousand troops is to be formed near Annapolis, Maryland, under the superintendence of General Wool.

The whole of the Lehigh county of Pennsylvania has been devastated by a terrible flood, and nearly all the locks on the navigation swept away. An incalculable amount of property has been destroyed and over one hundred lives have been lost. The floods also did great damage on the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers. The town of Nesport, containing three hundred houses, has been wholly swept away, only three houses being left.

Flour is quoted in Baltimore at from five dollars and a half to eight dollars and a half, the latter for Baltimore family. Ohio whiskey is 25 cents per gallon.

Some of the advertisements in the New York Herald are amusing. The following under the head "Matrimonial" is somewhat luscious:—

A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG FRENCH LADY, 23 YEARS of age, brunette, of refinement and a loving disposition, speaking English, Italian and Spanish, desires the acquaintance of some wealthy gentleman, with a view to matrimony. Address Miss A. O., care of L. C. de Hoben, 175½ Elm street, near Broome.

Owing to the slight derangement of the mails we take it that Miss A. O. will derive no benefit from this insertion of her advertisement. The "Personals" and "Matrimonials" in the *Herald* indicate the existence of a queer state of society in New York.

The enemy speaks of General Branch's brigade, at Hanover Court House, as a "division," and its strength put down at eight to nine thousand, which is some rise above the 3000 or 3,500 it actually contained.

ONE of the queerest affairs of the war in the West occurred at Boonville, a point about 20 miles below Corinth, and is thus told to us as coming from one who knows.

So quietly had all the arrangements for the evacuation of Corinth been made, that Halleck was completely fooled and in perfect ignorance of what was going on, so that, suspecting no such immediate movement on our part, he had secretly dispatched a body of troops, mainly cavalry, with the object of reaching, by a wide circuit a point on the Mobile and Ohio Road in the rear of Corinth, and of destroying some bridges with the view of interrupting our communication. A mere dash and away. Preparatory to the evacuation, a number of our sick, amounting in all to about fifteen hundred, with an escort of about two hundred well men had been sent down from Corinth to Booneville. The Yankee bridge-burning force suddenly came upon these sick men with their attendants, and had them all ranged in line ready to be carried off as prisoners, although many were so worn down by dysentery and diarrhœa as to be hardly able to stand. While this affair was going on, so also was the evacuation of Corinth, and just at the critical moment, the head of our retiring column came in sight of the Yankees and their line of sick prisoners. As if by magic the captors were gone. They broke and took to horse and away. The trembling line of sick prisoners seeing the Yankee stampede, but not knowing its cause, stood a moment, and then sick, unarmed, feeble, broke for the woods in another direction, most of them determined to avail themselves of any chance to escape captivity, and a few, in their weak and nervous state, no doubt stampeded, they hardly knew why. This is about the story of the capture of our sick and wounded by the enemy, and of our rescue of them. The enemy may have done some damage to cars, etc., before they, in their turn, were surprised, but it was very trifling.

WHY we can get no telegraphic despatches we cannot say. Electricity in the atmosphere may interfere somewhat with the working of the wires, but we know that whether they work very well or very ill, they certainly *do* work, as any one passing the office may learn by the ticking of the machine.

The Richmond papers which came last night gave really no information beyond that already known. The truth is that, as we learn from all persons who have visited Richmond, it is impossible to get at the truth there, although rumours are plenty as blackberries. The papers have no reporters in camp, and if they had they could tell but little.

All preparations are made on our part in readiness for a battle, and the news of it may burst upon us at any time, with all the suddenness of a clap of thunder.

The Passports.

We do not like to find fault, especially as we know that in these times some inconveniences must be submitted to by all. But when these inconveniences amount or are liable to amount to positive injuries, we think that if they can be avoided, they ought to be.

According to the rules here, no passport can be obtained after eight o'clock at night. The mail train, which is the only one which connects through to Richmond, leaves at 2 or 2½ o'clock in the morning, and passengers arriving by the boat from Fayetteville or other points up the river, getting here after 8 o'clock, are compelled to wait over all next day, no matter what their urgency may be. These things we are told have happened, and do happen almost every day, and we know that soon after the fight at Hanover C. H., we met two gentlemen from Bladen county just up from the boat and hurrying to the passport office only in time to be too late. They were going to Richmond at the desire of the many friends and relatives of the sufferers in the two Bladen companies in the Eighteenth regiment, which companies had lost many men in that affair. But for good luck in finding somebody at General French's Head Quarters, and also for the courtesy of the officer found there, these gentlemen would have been subjected to a harrassing detention while on their errand of mercy. We merely mention this one instance by way of illustration.

As we said at the outset, we do not like to find fault, and we are not finding fault. We are stating facts, to which we would call the attention of those whom it may concern, so that some remedy may be found, of some plan adopted that will meet cases such as those to which we have referred. There ought to be some way by which, in cases of emergency, passports might be obtained after hours, and cases of emergency which may and do arise will suggest themselves to all.

IT IS now pretty apparent that the enemy is attempting to seat himself astride of the backbone of the Confederacy, by occupying the Mountainous or Piedmontane country of Eastern Tennessee and Kentucky, and North Western Georgia and Northern Alabama, thus placing himself in a position to operate against the Atlantic and the Gulf States, while securing for his men a Summer retreat in a healthy and prolific region and amongst a people who tolerated such infamous traitors as Brownlow altogether too long to leave any doubt of there being a vast leaven of treason among them, only wanting encouragement to develope itself in the vilest form and with the largest proportions.

Buell's column of Halleck's army is on its way up the Tennessee River towards Chattanooga, the most commanding point in all this upland region of the South, whilst other columns are threatening Knoxville by the various mountain passes.

The stake in the contest for this high country is great and important, one of the very greatest, and we notice that the papers of the State of Georgia are deeply aroused, and in giving expression to this feeling they only speak the sentiments of the people of the State.—Knoxville and Chattanooga are the points aimed at by the Federals and the points to be defended by our people at all hazards, for Knoxville forms the key of Southwestern Virginia, while Chattanooga is the point from which upper Georgia can be entered. Now that the two armies no longer frown at each other at Corinth the campaign in the West will be changed. The enemy will not dare advance after Beauregard into the low country of the Gulf States during this summer. His efforts will be turned to mountain operations until the cold weather sets in.

THE Editor of the Augusta *Chronicle* and *Sentinel* has had a drink of ice water, and talks so enthusiastically about it that some might think there was something in it to take the chill off.

COL. Z. B. VANCE has written a letter to the Editors of the Fayetteville *Observer*, announcing his willingness to be elected Governor of North Carolina.—We shall publish this letter at a very early day. In the meantime we withhold all comment upon what the *New York Herald* would call "The Situation."

NOT QUITE.—The enemy has not yet got all the Mississippi river in quiet possession. Gallant little Vicksburg still holds out, and will not surrender. The "*Whig*" of that city says that it will never surrender. The citizens have taken the personal property from the city, leaving nothing behind but the bare walls, which the enemy may batter down or burn if he sees fit.

The "*Citizen*" says the lower fleet never venture within fair range of the batteries, and when the upper fleet comes down, there is no ground for fear but that the batteries above the city will be able to hold them in check.

IT WOULD appear that every loose man in Lincoln's army East of the mountains is being sent to McClellan, and that the occupied places like Norfolk and Fredericksburg are being held by Northern militia men. If we are not mistaken Jackson will soon be ready to kindle a heavy fire in their rear.

A Washington despatch says that:—

"General Furnside sees some signs of loyalty in the Old North State, but is not so sanguine of its early return to the Union voluntarily as some of the newspaper correspondents."

A Correspondent of a Northern paper states General Halleck's force near Corinth at 312 regiments numbering something over four hundred men each. The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives a list of five Illinois regiments having an aggregate of 1,655, or about 330 men each, and adds that there are regiments in the field that do not number over 220 effective men. It would be hazardous to estimate the actual force of either the Federal or Confederate army by an enumeration of the number of regiments.

Deaths of N. Carolinians at Seabrook's Hotel, Richmond, Va., to June 20th.

June 2d. Capt. J. H. Miller, Co. E, 23d.
" 3d. L. G. Morris, Co. H, 4th.
" 6th. G. B. Battle, Co. F. 4th; R. Barrow, Co. D, 23d.
June 8th. A. Martin, 6th.
" 9th. G. B. Gents, Co. B, 4th.
" 12th. Wm. Mallison, Co. E. 4th.
" 13 h. W. H. Stowe, Co. H. 23.

OFF FOR THE WARS.—The Conscription officers, if they come here, are not likely to pay expenses. The "Partisan Rangers," the 17th company which Cumberland has sent to the wars, left here this morning for one of the seats of war. The company is full and composed of excellent material. The following is the muster roll:

J H McNeill, Captain.
Jno McKellar, 1st Lieut.
Chas B Cook, 2d "
Jas D Nott, 3d "

T R McRae 1st Serg't, Arch'd McIntosh 2d, John W Mallett 3d, J T Rose 4th, Ed J Williams 5th; H A McKay 1st Carporal, Wm T Campbell 2d, Evander Munroe 3d, Wm McPhil 4th.

Privates—Arch'd Bethune, John Bass, Wm Cook, John H Currie, Jno K Daily, Duncan Davis, James R Davis, Jno Davis, Martin L Dye, Jno M Dye. Jas M Foy, John A Gillis, Rufus Glover, Wm M Hybart, E J Harrington, J W Hollingsworth, Wright Huske, J W Huske, Alex S Heide, Wm L Jennings, Jas Kirkpatrick, R S McCormick, T H McLean, Kenneth McDonald, Neill McDonald, Arch'd McFadyen, Neill McNeill, Alex McNeill, John McPherson, John M McIver, Arch'd M McKoy, Wm B McKoy, J R McLean, Wm McIMathews, Chas B Murphy. Jno N Prior, S D Pipkin, W L Rose, F R Rose. P L Rose, Gilbert C Ray, Martin L Ray, Peter Seals, David Smith, John L Smith, French Strange, Geo A Thomson, Ed L Winslow, Jr, Wm L Williams, C G Wright.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

EPITAPH ON A YANKEE.—A gentleman recently from the battle field before Richmond copies the following epitaph, written and placed over the grave of a dead Yankee by a Mississippian:—

The Yankees come down in numerous bands,
To divide out our Southern lands.
This harrow and cockshed upon,
Is all that this poor Yankee got.

BLACKING.—A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury sends it the following: "Put a small bottle full of soot from a common chimney, put in a small bottle of whiskey, and the same quantity of vinegar, shake it well, and you have a first rate bottle of glossy blacking.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Operation of the Conscription Law.

It is doubtless remembered by our readers that this journal was no original friend of the policy of Conscription, save as a last alternative, and that it gave its support to the Conscription Law now in force solely on the assurance of those entrusted with the conduct of affairs that no measure less prompt and direct and compulsory would meet the immediate and alarming exigency then pressing upon us. Submitting to this necessity, and regarding the safety of the republic as the supreme law, in common with many who shared our repugnance, we yielded our assent.

This policy having been determined upon for the constitution and replenishment of our army, it is now our duty to carry it out. It is our duty because the same necessity which demanded the policy, demands its enforcement; and the more particularly because all other agencies were discarded by the selection of this When Conscription was adopted, it was *a choice* of means; *now*, however, it is Conscription or *nothing*. It is further our duty because the law having been partially executed, it would be very unjust to those on whom it has already fallen if it be not enforced as to the residue.—Thousands of soldiers are now serving against their previous expectation, by the operation of the Conscription Law; while as many thousand citizens included by the law are still at their homes. It is time to terminate this inequality.

The Government has tempered the Conscription policy with as many liberal provisions as possible. The Conscription Law *commenced* with an appeal to the patriotism, the reason, and the just apprehensions of the people. It declared that, "In view of *the exigencies of the country*, and *the absolute necessity of keeping in the service*, our gallant army, and of placing in the field a *large additional force to* meet *the advancing columns* of the enemy *now invading* our soil," it was "*therefore*" necessary, to call out every citizen between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. And in order to stimulate a prompt and universal compliance with the call, the Law *concluded* with the following inducement to those not in the service:

"All persons subject to enrolment, who are not now in service under the provisions of this act, shall be permitted previous to such enrolment, *to volunteer in companies now in the service.*"

This earnest appeal and this inducement to volunteering, were enacted about *the middle of April*. On the 26th of that month, the Secretary of War issued his "Regulations" for the execution of the Conscript Law. In these were repeated the inducements to volunteers held out in the Law, and additional inducements were offered. Recruiting officers were authorized as to existing companies, and citizens liable to the conscription, were also allowed until the 17th day of May to volunteer in any corps in process of being raised.

The 17th day of May has passed, and the 19th day of June has come. It is notorious that thousands of those embraced in the operation of the Conscription Law, have *not* volunteered; have *not* joined the army, and save those who will come forward now that the last appeal is being made, they are waiting for the pressure of the law upon them. Meanwhile the soldiers who were retained in the army by this law, have been undergoing the most trying service. On the Peninsula, and at Corinth, and in the Valley, amid marchings and fatigues and discomforts and sanguinary battles, they have met the requisition of the Government, while others equally crafted upon were standing aloof.

It is evident that those who have staid away thus far, and are still waiting, will stay away to the end if left to their own notion. It is perfectly idle to speak of them as ready to spring to the call of their country, and as needing but to hear the word. The word was sounded in their ears more than two months ago! They were told that the columns of the enemy *were advancing*;—that they were already on our soil; that a large additional force was *absolutely necessary* to meet them; and they were told that *they* were wanted for this purpose, and invited to fall in at once into any company or regiment they might choose! What louder, more earnest call could have been made? Two weeks afterwards, the call was repeated, the invitation renewed and enlarged, and the limit of time fixed. The limit has been passed for a month and still they have not come.

Justice to those who are obeying the call of the Government requires, we emphatically repeat, that delinquents be now brought up to their duty too. We are glad that the Government is doing this. And we trust the voice of the people and the power of public opinion will everywhere sustain and strengthen the officers of the law. After more than two months of respite and delay, and at a time, too, when our capital is beleaguered, and the proclamation for fresh troops and large additions to Lincoln's army is sounding through the North, the conscript who objects or talks about harshness or compulsion, disgraces and stultifies himself. If he waits for the law to hunt him out and press him to his duty, it is positively absurd to complain of the compulsion, and he is in entitled to no particle of sympathy.

We of course would not sustain or tolerate enrolling officers in any gratuitous rudeness. There is nothing more to be despised and reprobated, than what is known as "the insolence of office." There is no reason on earth why a man may not wield power, and be a gentleman too. But the time has come when the wants of the country, and when justice to the army imperatively demand diligent and energetic action at their hands. Many of our regiments are but little more than skelatons. Many of our companies are but little more than squads. The brave fellows who still bear the standards, call for those who, according to nature and according to law, ought to be by their side, and swelling out their ranks; and they have a right to have them there, and speedily!

If we had been an original advocate of conscription; if we even now admitted the policy *per se* or could do more than simply acquiesce in it as a necessity entailed by circumstances, we should probably urge the views we have presented, *con amore*, and with greater enthusiasm; but we could not feel more sincerely and more earnestly convinced of their importance and their justice.

We conclude by again appealing to all on whom their country has called, and who have not yet obeyed, to rush forward now, without waiting for the quest of enrolling officers, and help without delay to swell the ranks of those who are fighting the battles of Confederate liberty and independence!

From the Goldsboro' Tribune.

Letter from Capt. Tumbro.

IN CAMP, NEAR RICHMOND, VA., June 5, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—As the smoke of the late battle (May 31st) has cleared away, and as my Company was enrolled in Goldsboro', where they all have relatives and friends, you will find below a list of the casualties in Company "D," 4th Reg. North Carolina State Troops, which you will please publish for the information of all concerned:

List of Casualties in Company "D," (Captain A. D. Tumbro) in the engagement near Richmond, Va., on May 31st, 1862:

KILLED.

Sergeant John W. Harrison.
Private Henry Bartlet.
" James P. Powell.
" George L. Whitley.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. M. Clay Hazelle, slightly in hand.
Corporal James Brewer, seriously in shoulder and arm.
" John H. Pearsall, seriously.
" Cader Parker, slightly in hip.
Private James Anderson, badly in knee.
" Wm. Burnham, in hand.
" John T. Beard, seriously.
" E. Croom, in shoulder.
" G. W. Casey, badly in face.
" Ira Combs, thigh broke.
" Wm. Dinkins, seriously.
" John Daniel, finger shot off.
" John Holmes, slightly.
" Stephen Holmes, leg broke.
" Joseph Lane, slightly.
" Thomas R. Lee, seriously in shoulder.
" E. Myers, in thigh.
" James Norris, badly in foot.
" D. C. Pate, seriously, (since reported dead.)
" E. A. Rollins, seriously.
" R. W. Sasser, "
" James Sanderson, "
" Jesse T. Tindell, "
" R. R. Underwood, slightly.
" B. F. Whitley, "
" John Williams, seriously.
" John Whitley, "

The above is a heavy per cent. in the Company, but, Mr. Editor, the wounded men that survive will have the consolation of knowing that they have the praise of their officers for doing their whole duty. On the field every one of them proved themselves to be fearless and gallant soldiers. The Company entered the engagement with forty-eight enlisted men, and you have the result above. 'Tis a sad one, I confess; but those that were killed and wounded fell in a just and righteous cause—in defense of their rights and homes.

It is useless for me to mention the name of any of the enlisted men—they all did their whole duty, and their names will be handed down to generations to come as gallant defenders of all that we hold dear to us on earth.

For a list of casualties of the Regiment I refer you to your Richmond exchanges. The Regiment suffered severely, but it has immortalized itself, and was among the first to enter the enemy's breastworks, following their gallant and fearless leader, Major Bryan Grimes, who had command of the Regiment on that day.

A. D. TUMBRO, Capt. Co. "D,"
4th Reg't N. C. State Troops.

A darkie having been to California, thus speaks of his introduction to San Francisco: "As soon as dey landed in der ribber, dar mouth began to water to be on shore, and soon as dey waded to de shore, dey did'nt see any gold, but dey found such a large supply of nuffin to eat, dat dar gums cracked like baked clay in a brick yard."

Wounded Prisoners.

Eighty-one Confederates wounded in the late battles near Richmond, and taken prisoners, are now at Fortress Monroe. The following is a list of the names:

Hampton Cowan, Co. B, 22d N. C. from Marion, S. C.
Joseph A Sanders, Co E, 5th S. C., Chester.
Joseph B Thompson, Co F, 6th N C, Saxaphaw.
Wm Brown, Co A, 49th Geo, Irvington.
Joseph Hayes, Co C. 41st Va, Petersburg.
W B Simonton, Co H, 6th S C, Winnsborough.
S T Chandler, Co C, Hampton Legion, Clarendon District.
Alex Craig, Co E, 2nd Arkansas Battery, Scotland.
L M Hollan. Co L, Palmetto Sharp Shooters, S C
John R Martin, Co K, 49th Geo, Oggdensville.
H Ella, Co [illegible], 5th N C, Salisbury.
Thos B Brunet, Co D, Hampton Legion, S C.
S F Cole, Co C, Hampton Legion, Clarendon District.
M V Blaloch, Co C. 6th N C, Orange county.
W G Perry, Co I, 6th N C, Wake co.
Fred Bauck, Co F, 3d Ala, Montgomery.
E Keith, Co B, 16th N C, Marshall.
M Bucke, Co C, 7th Tenn, Gellespie, Tenn.
R H Davis, Co G, 41st Va, Petersburg, Va.
L F McMaster, Co K, 22d N C, Franklinton, N C
J M Lovell, Co C, 7th Tenn, Gallatin, Tenn.
M Cobble, Co G, 6th N C.
W M Menetree, Co C, 3rd Ala, Tuskegee.
E Wilson, Co I, 14th Tenn, Nashville.
J H Canty, Co H, 3rd Ala.
A Seliksburg, Co D, 8th Ala, Selma.
J A Brice, Co H, 6th S C, Youngville.
J Kirksir, Co C, 11th Miss, Crawfordsville.
E Handlin, Co I, 8th Ala, Mobile.
W H Askew, Co K, 11th Miss, Carrol county.
G Gibner, Co G, 3rd Ala, Lenthem.
R B Jordan, Co K, 3rd Ala, Mobile.
Wm Woods, Co C, 6th N C, Orange co.
I W Lawson, Co H, 22nd N C, Stokes.
A Benan, Co G, 13th Miss.
R Footman, Co K, 6th S C.
J A Crause, Co F, 22nd N C, Alleghaney.
J Q Jones, Co E, Hampton Legion, S C.
B Thompson, Co B, 2nd Miss, Tiphah.
S Derachin, Co C, Hampton Legion, S C.
W J Robinson, Co D, 11th Miss.
J J Woodson, Co A, 53d Va.
Capt W G Freeland, Co C, 6th N C.
W J Walker, Co H, 6th N C.
J Jennings, Co C, 35th Geo.
A Eichorn, Co F, 2nd Ala, Montgomery.
W C May, Co E, 22nd N C, Guilford.
C Arnold, Co D, 4th Geo. Cobb co.
S Lee, Co E, 11th Miss, Noxabee.
S W Corly, Co B, Hampton Legion.
A T Matlock, Co B, Hampton Legion.
M M Little, Co A, 46th Va, Stafford.
W F Bradford, Co E, 41st Va, Norfolk.
W Price, Co F, 11th Miss, Noxubee.
J Crosherm, Co H, 3d Ala, Lowndesboro.
T Walker, Co G, 3rd Ala, Benton.
L Thomas. Co B, 41st Va, Hanover co
W G Bradfoot, Co E, 11th Miss, Lounds co.
E Coachman, Co A, Hampton Legion, Georgetown, S C.
——— Shell, Co I, 11th Miss.
G W Cone, Co D, 16th N C, Rutherfordton.
J B Beaumont, Co D, Southern Rifles, Union Springs.
Sergt Pat Hearn, Co I, 8th Ala, Mobile.
Wm McCready, Co I. 8th Ala, Mobile.
S B Day, Co D, 3rd Ala. Union Springs.
W A Bayard, Co E, Hampton Legion.
A Pugh, Co M, 2nd N C, Randolph co.
S W Ward, Co E, 22nd N C, Beauford.
L V Green, Co D, Hampton Legion.
Tom Pierce, 41st Va.
C H Dougherty, Co C, 3rd Ala, Tuskegee.
E A Thomas, Co F, 11th Miss, Camden, Ark.
I F Conner, Co K, 16th N C, Lincoln.
S Bell, Co E, 22nd N C, Guilford.
W C Drawpen, Co C, 14th Tenn, Springfield.
B H Kieser, Co C, 3rd Ala, Tuskegee.
T G Loftons, Co H, 11th Miss, Houston.
E Anderson, Co F, 22nd N C, Alleghaney co.

List of Killed and Wounded at Chickahominy.

The Montgomery (Ala.) "Advertiser" has prepared a table of the Confederate losses in the battle of Chickahominy, of which the following is a recapitulation:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing	Total.
Alabama,	278	938	51	1267
Virginia,	102	703	44	869
N. Carolina,	122	601	55	778
S. Carolina,	85	614	45	744
Georgia,	95	449	35	570
Mississippi,	78	411	20	509
Tennessee,	43	227	15	285
Florida,	34	153		187
Louisiana,	30	120		150
	868	4207	265	5339

In addition to the above, there are two Alabama Regiments, two Virginia, one N. Carolina, and one S. Carolina, which were in the battles, of which we have seen no report. Our loss in these battles will not therefore, fall far short of 6,000 in killed, wounded, and missing, while that of the enemy, according to their own showing, cannot be less than 10,000.

The following is the detailed statement of the loss of the regiments from North and South Carolina:

NORTH CAROLINA.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
4th Regiment,	17	204	..
5th "	1	20	..
6th "	11	68	15
18th "	8	98	14
23d "	35	95	24
	123	601	53
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
[illegible] Regiment,	24	107	6
[illegible] "	22	120	12
[illegible] Sharpshooters,	19	197	11
[illegible] Legion,	21	119	16
	86	614	44

For the Journal.

CAMP OF THE 18TH REG'T, N. C. TROOPS, Near Richmond, Va., June 17th, 1862.

At a meeting held this evening by the Moore's Creek Rifle Guards, (Co. E) 18th Regiment N. C. T., Mr. S. S. Averitt was requested to act as chairman of the meeting. Upon his acceptance D. J. Moore was appointed Secretary, and Serg't L. T. Alderman, Messrs. E. E. Blake and Council W. Blake a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. After a short absence the committee came forth and presented the following preamble and resolutions through their chairman, Mr. E. E. Blake, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our ranks our near and dear fellow soldier, John J. Rooks, of New Hanover county, N. C., a member of the Moore's Creek Rifle Guards (Co. E) 18th Regiment North Carolina Troops.

Resolved 1st, That by the death of John J. Rooks our company and regiment have lost one of their best and bravest soldiers, our cause an ardent supporter, his friends a kind and affectionate associate, and his parents a dutiful son.

Resolved 2d, That while we bow in humble submission to the will and mercy of Almighty God, that we do deplore the loss of so good a soldier and kind friend, who had by long acquaintance gained the affections of all who knew him.

Resolved 3d, That we tender our true and heartfelt sympathies to the family and many friends and relatives of the deceased.

Resolved 4th, That the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions and the proceedings of this meeting to the family of the deceased and Wilmington Journal, with the request that they be published.

DAVID J. MOORE, Chairman.
RICHARD S. AVERITT, Chm'n.